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PEKING NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PEKING, August 2nd.

EXTENSIVE FLOODING.

Not for ten years have there been such heavy rains as devastated Northern China for practically two weeks prior to last Saturday. China's Sorrow, the Yellow River, has overflowed its banks to the distress of thousands who find themselves, not for the first time, homeless and destitute, and all the other rivers in the North have, as before, flooded large tracts of country, causing extensive damage to crops and to property. Relief measures so far have not been adequate, largely owing to Peking being engrossed in stirring political problems. As usual in Peking, the unfortunate cart-horses and donkeys are the worst sufferers, wheels being axle-deep in the mud.

PEKING'S GERMAN SCARE.

Whether genuine or inspired, Peking has had its German scare. To understand this, it is necessary to remember that Chang Hsun's mad monarchial project is attributed by many to German machinations and German gold in order to prevent a declaration of war against Germany, and innumerable incidents are quoted in support of this view. Last Thursday General Wei Hsing-wu, who was in charge of the interned Germans at Hsien, close to the Summer Palace, was stated to have been arrested for pro-German activities, as well as the German trainer of police bloodhounds, but the report as regards the former was denied next day by the police—not always, by the way, a sure indication that the original report was false. Public opinion holds that there is a substratum of truth in the report in so far, at least, as it proves that the authorities are guarding against various forms of German and pro-German activity.

PEKINGHO.

Peikho has undoubtedly been considerably popularised since the opening, at the beginning of the season, of the branch railway line to the beach. There seem to be more visitors to this resort every year, and even the war has had no apparent effect. The August incursion this year is particularly large. Prices of most commodities have been cheapened as the result of railway facilities, but naturally the value of property and land has been enhanced.

AMERICAN ACTIVITIES.

The monarchial madness of Chang Hsun has had the unlooked for result of establishing a strong government in place of the flabby administration which existed before and which tempted Chang to his fall. It is expected that a beginning will soon be made with the various American enterprises, especially the Siam-Carey railway contracts, but in the interval many of the staff are taking a short holiday in their American homes.

CONSOLIDATING THE ADMINISTRATION.

The language in which Professor Hornbeck described the aims of Yuan Shih-kai and his supporters is singularly applicable to those of Premier Tuan Chi-jui and President Feng Kuo-chang. It is unusual to give precedence to the lesser of two officials, but in the present instance such an apparent breach of etiquette is justified by the facts. In his "Contemporary Politics in the Far East," Professor Hornbeck remarked of the Chinputang: "On the other hand, we find insistence upon a strong, centralized government, putting national above all other interests, manifesting itself conservatively, with a comprehension at once of the condition of the country, of the character of the people and their institutions, and of the forces and influences which must be taken into consideration by practical statesmen dealing with practical problems. In its endeavours to establish a new system the government is not neglecting the background of the past, which must be made the foundation of the edifice which it rears; it is considering the conditions and needs of the nation—for whom the structure is being built; and it has an eye to the future which will determine the ultimate design." Such is the policy of Tuan Chi-jui and his supporters, fortified, as it is, by the failure of those who championed democracy, of those who thought that China was capable of being transformed suddenly into a representative democracy organised along the lines of a federal Republic.

Whether Tuan Chi-jui achieves the success for his policy which Yuan Shih-kai gained for his before he embarked upon his ill-fated imperial plan remains to be seen. But events up to date afford a reasonable basis for hope. He has secured the assistance of a strong Cabinet representative of the best elements of the "conservative progressive" parties, being a coalition of the Chinputang and Poyang parties. He has won the cooperation of Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang, who is now in Peking to assume the duties of President and to assist in a decision as to the immediate policy to be pursued. He has gained the support of the Foreign Ministers. He has also, it is true, brought the Kuomintang into more pronounced hostility, if possible, than before, but as an offset he has proved that the South is not unanimous in opposing him, while he has also shown that he is ready and prepared to take military measures necessary to the disciplining of the Kuomintang irreconcilables, now concentrating in Canton.

The two most important factors making for ultimate unity are the initiation of military movements designed to check any demonstrations of force from the South, and the decision of the Acting President to proceed from his previous post at Hankow to Peking. A plan of campaign has been devised embracing an offensive to be undertaken from Hunan, a movement which may make punitive expeditions from the South less popular than the clamour of the Kuomintang would suggest. Most hopeful of all is the arrival of the Acting President on Wednesday. He received a right royal welcome, and made his entry into the capital under most favourable auspices, which should not fail to impress the country. According to his own published statement, he will call upon Li Yuan-hung and endeavour to induce him to retain the Presidency. This may be regarded as a mere formality in compliance with Chinese etiquette, for Li has resolutely declined to remain in a position in which he committed so many blunders. Should the attempt to persuade Li Yuan-hung to resume the post of Chief Executive fail, as is a foregone conclusion, Feng will agree to become Acting President for the remainder of the term. Thus the new administration will have as its responsible head the logical and legal successor of President Li Yuan-hung.

Another important event is related to foreign financial assistance. The Committee of bankers, by virtue of their agreement of January last, are understood to be prepared to make an immediate advance of twenty million dollars for reform and re-organisation purposes, pending the negotiation of a loan of two hundred million dollars (Mex.), the Salt Gabelle to furnish the security. The suppression of trouble in the South will facilitate this transaction. Allied with this is the expected declaration of war by China against Germany, a step which is believed to be brought nearer by the coming of the Acting President to Peking. Parliament, with its illogical and bellicose Kuomintang majority, having proved unworkable, Tuan Chi-jui has invited expressions of opinion on the subject of convening a National Convention composed of representatives from each province. This, another reversion to the practical policy of Yuan Shih-kai's pre-imperial days, is favoured by most intelligent opinion outside of the irreconcilable Kuomintang. Naturally the M.P.s of this party who lose their salaries thereby are not enamoured of it. The Premier, in an official statement, after explaining his own attitude, says: "In laying a firm foundation for the Republic, an organ for the expression of the will of the people is absolutely indispensable. It is true that heretofore there was such an organ in existence, but, unfortunately, on account of its frequently going to the extreme in its actions, it, contrary to expectation, brought about the recent insane attempt of Restoration. Henceforward we will seek to have a popular organ which by its constitution will co-operate with the Government and will be suitable to the present condition of the people. Then the Republican form of government may be hoped to be permanently secured in Eastern Asia, and the peace of China and the tranquillity of the Far East may be promoted. I believe that the policy I have just outlined will suit the present condition of the people, and should be conscientiously carried out. Although there may be opposition from the Radicals, yet in the interests of the nation what I have just said should be put into execution." Already favourable opinions have been telegraphically expressed from eight or nine provinces, and it may be presumed that the Government will very soon call into being a body competent to frame a Parliamentary Election Law and draft a Constitution suitable for the present condition of China and yet sufficiently elastic to provide for the political development of the people.

Much ado has been raised by the allegation that the handing over of General Ting Hwa by the Mixed Court at Shanghai to the Chinese authorities was irregularly brought about, and a storm has resulted in Shanghai. Meanwhile, General Ting and the seals, whose alleged possession led to his arrest, have been brought to Peking. In spite of the many reports to the contrary, Chang Hsun is still confined to the German barracks in the custody of the Netherlands Legation. One interesting story concerning him was to the effect that he was ready to apologise to the President for the offence he had committed against the Republic and to offer a ransom of five million dollars. It seems almost a pity that such a picturesque tale should not be true. Three of his accomplished Ministers of the short-lived Imperial Cabinet, have been brought before the tribunal in Peking for preliminary hearing of the charges of treason preferred against them. Interesting disclosures may be expected in due course. Business is still dull in Peking, owing, perhaps, to the fear which the presence of military in the capital always engenders, but normal conditions are being gradually restored, and before long the capital will resume its usual life.

Several unsuccessful attempts have been made to raise sheep in Japan, notably some years ago in Kiushu, where a flock of a thousand or more was started, but they did not thrive. Now, however, the Government has taken up the matter of sheep-breeding in earnest. Hokkaido, the northern island, which is so fast becoming an important agricultural and dairy country, from which good butter and cheese and apples are now exported in quantities, has been selected as a suitable place for extensive sheep farming experiments.

The Government intends starting sheep-rearing in Hokkaido by importing breeders at regular intervals during the next five years. A beginning has already been made, and the first of the regular shipments of sheep from Australia will arrive shortly with 205 breeders.

JAPAN AND SHEEP BREEDING.

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SOUTH CHINA'S TRADE IN 1916

MARITIME CUSTOMS REPORTS.

With the exclusion of opium it is remarkable that the year's working shows it to have been the most prosperous on record though still short of the 1913 total, when, of course, opium was included in the total. The reverse of the picture is, of course, the tea trade and its prospects; the giving of preferential treatment by the United Kingdom to Indian tea being a matter of serious import to Fuchow. The net import of foreign goods amounted to over 61 million Haikwan taels, an increase of over a million taels compared with 1915, this being attributable to imports direct from abroad and Hongkong.

With regard to cotton yarn the import from Hongkong has ceased and a decrease in the Indian commodity has been made up by increased imports of yarn from Japan. The value of Chinese goods exported to Hongkong and abroad shows a decline of over a million Haikwan taels compared with the previous year, the re-export trade being responsible for the whole of the falling off.

Amoy reports more direct consequences of the war chiefly through tonnage difficulties, high freights and irregularity of sailings creating the chief difficulties. Owing to the high cost of everything required—due to the war—the Amoy-Changchow Railway has made no progress, and the question of the railway bridge near the Polam Bridge has had to go into abeyance. In revenue there was a decrease of nearly Hk. Tls. 100,000, and only in case of tonnage dues was there any increase to be reported. In import trade there was a falling off of some three-quarters of a million taels, due principally to higher sterling rates. All classes of piecegoods except drills fell off considerably, and some 670,000 piculs of rice had to be imported to meet the shortage in local crops caused by the lack of rain.

The value of exports of local origin was about the same as the year before—a little over three million taels. The drop in tea amounted only to about 600 piculs with qualities about the average, but in stalk and leaf tobacco, short crops brought about a decrease of 10,000 piculs. With regard to treasure there was a reversal of the usual state of affairs when there was a excess of Hk. Tls. 2,027,199 of exports of gold and silver over the imports. It has been an invariable rule in other years for the imports to exceed the exports, and in the previous ten years the average excess was in the neighbourhood of 21 million taels.

The declaration of independence at Swatow last year brought with it the consequent dislocation of trade. With the death of General Wu, who had kept a firm hand over the district, brigands and members of the Triad Society again resumed their mispractices, which culminated in the seizure of Swatow on March 20th, and it was not until some time later that confidence was fully restored. There was a deficit of over ten per cent. in the revenue for the year, which amounted to Hk. Tls. 1,124,779. The import of foreign goods showed a falling off of nearly two millions in a total of Hk. Tls. 14,628,485, and, as compared with 1914, a deficit of nearly seven million taels, the chief factor in this being the discontinuance of the imports of opium.

No German aniline dyes were received during 1916, and the result has been that more than half of the native dyeing factories have had to close. Before the outbreak of the war dyes in cases containing 200 bottles were sold at \$30 or \$40 a case. In November 1915 the price jumped to \$1,200 a case. Last year, the price fell to \$300 after most frantic speculation.

The exports of Chinese goods fell away by about Hk. Tls. 200,000, but are still about Hk. Tls. 2,000,000 higher than in 1913 or 1914. In this connection it has to be remembered that prices have gone up in recent years, the shortage of dyeing factories brought about an expansion of 20,000 piculs in the indigo exports.

It was a trying year for Canton and the trade of the port suffered accordingly. The net value of the trade, after deducting opium values, was Hk. Tls. 108,000,000. This is good, but the merits of the returns are discounted by allowances for appreciation in the values of goods imported and exported. The total revenue for the year was Hk. Tls. 2,222,725 as against Hk. Tls. 2,398,884 in 1915, a decrease of seven per cent. The net value of the foreign import trade showed a decrease, roughly, of Hk. Tls. 800,000 to Hk. Tls. 25,045,000. In cotton goods there has been a decrease of about 18 per cent., and, on account of the higher prices paid for the foreign goods in this line, local fabrics are becoming serious competitors of foreigners.

The value of the exports of Chinese goods amounted to Hk. Tls. 61,077,491 and re-exports to Hk. Tls. 1,116,261, a total of Hk. Tls. 62,193,752 as against Hk. Tls. 49,521,769 during the previous year. Trade coastwise showed a decrease, but this was more than counterbalanced by an increase of nearly 30 per cent. on shipments to Hongkong and abroad. Silk exports rose by over 4,000 piculs for the raw commodity and by over 4,000 piculs for refuse silk. The total value of junk trade passing through Canton was Hk. Tls. 36,210,344, a decrease of about three millions as compared with the previous year, a falling off attributed solely to the anarchy that prevailed subsequent to the declaration of independence in April which considerably affected Chanchuen.

NON-COMBATANT VICTIMS OF THE PEKING FIGHTING.

The number of non-combatants killed or wounded during the recent fighting between Republicans and Imperialists in Peking is given by the Police as follows:—44 persons were killed by stray bullets, 9 persons disabled for life, 76 persons slightly wounded. More than 120 houses were completely or partially demolished. The Ministry of the Interior has decided to appropriate a big sum for relief purposes.

REFRIGERATED GOODS FROM HANKOW.

CLAIM AGAINST UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

In the King's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, Mr. Justice Rowland has heard the case of Messrs. Vestey Bros., Ltd., v. the Union Insurance Society of Canton. Sir J. Simon, for plaintiffs, said it was a claim, under a policy of marine insurance dated July, 1913, for the defendants' share of a particular average loss on a cargo of frozen poultry damaged on a voyage from Hankow to the United Kingdom, and carried on the *Bradvale*, belonging to the Blue Star Line.

The main question in the case was whether the loss of this frozen poultry was caused by stoppage of the refrigerating machinery of the ship for more than 24 consecutive hours. The cargo was valued at £132,000, and was shipped for delivery in London and Liverpool. The policy subscribed to by defendants was for £5,000 against usual perils free of particular average.

But to pay any damage, including inherent vice, if caused by stoppage of refrigerating machinery for more than 24 consecutive hours. These were the important words. The ship also had these words: "Seaworthiness of refrigerating machinery, etc., admitted, including all exceptions as per Bill of Lading." That meant that the Underwriter was not to be entitled to set up against the assured as a defence any state of facts which by the exceptions in the Bill of Lading were not admitted to be set up as between the assured and the shipowner. The main point, however, was the question as to the stoppage of the refrigerating machinery for more than 24 consecutive hours. In the body of the policy the words used were: "breakdown of refrigerating machinery, as per clause in slip attached." So there the word used was "breakdown" as against the word "stoppage" in the slip. The total loss alleged was £10,632, of which the defendants' proportion was £407 odd.

In their defence the defendants denied that there was any breakdown of the refrigerating machinery for more than 24 consecutive hours. They denied the damage alleged, and said if there was damage it was not recoverable under the policy. Alternatively they said the *Bradvale* was unseaworthy at the commencement of the voyage from Hankow, in that the starboard and centre boilers were not tight and strong, but were in a leaky and defective condition. Further, alternatively, the defendants said the ship was unseaworthy after she left Saigon, among other reasons because she was overloaded.

The plaintiffs replied that the vessel was perfectly seaworthy, and even if it were not, having regard to the conditions of the contract, it could not affect the liability of the defendants.

In giving judgment, Mr. Justice Rowland said the risk insured against is breakdown of refrigerating machinery involving stoppage for more than 24 hours' duration and damage to cargo. It happened that during part of the voyage between Colombo and Aden part of the refrigerating machinery was stopped and compressor No. 2 was run out. The underwriters did not insure against the machinery failing to refrigerate adequately, nor do I think that a failure of that sort was failure which the parties would contemplate was to be measured by a duration of hours. I think there must be a defect developed in the machinery grave enough either to bring the ship to a standstill or enough to cause those in charge of it—as the most prudent course—to stop the vessel for repairs. That is what I think "breakdown" or "stoppage" is. Here it appears that the refrigerating machinery was losing gas to the extent that it was running badly. It did not stop; nor did it threaten to stop, nor was there the slightest reason in the machinery itself to cause the engineer to wish to stop, except for a short time to pack up the gas bags or something of that kind. There was nothing which would make the engineer desire to interrupt the working of the machinery for a substantial time. It happened, however, that the wasteful running of the machines made the engineer run short of carbon dioxide, and it further happened—and this is a necessary link in the history of the matter—that by a piece of bad fortune the engineer could not get a further adequate supply of the gas at Colombo. Therefore—not in order to repair any breakdown in the machinery, but in order to economise the consumption of carbon dioxide—the engineer cut out No. 2 compressor. When he got more he put it on again. There had been no breakdown, but the engineer had been temporarily short of gas, and that, in my judgment, is all that happened.

Judgment for defendant, with costs.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

Y.M.C.A. Division.
Tuesday, August 14th:—
8 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Thursday, August 16th:—
8 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Saiyungpun Division.
Tuesday, August 14th:—
4 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Friday, August 17th:—
4 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Queen's College Division.
Monday, August 13th:—
4 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.
Thursday, August 16th:—
3 p.m., Bandaging Practice.
4 p.m., Squad and Stretcher Drill.
(Ed.) E. RALPHS.
Officer in Charge of District.
Hongkong, August 11th, 1917.

LINE FROM NEW YORK TO PETROGRAD.

A report is in circulation (according to the *Manchuria Daily News*) to the effect that a railway to connect New York with Petrograd is in contemplation. The line would run from New York through Canada and Alaska to the Behring Straits, where channel steamers would make connection with a railway running down the coast and linking up with the trans-Siberian line.

CORRESPONDENCE.
THE SERVICE DOLLAR.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR, I am very glad to see that there is at least one person in Hongkong who continues to take an interest in the soldier's misfortunes. As no one had any reply to make to the letter from "Justice" I suppose we must assume that no answer has been received, or else that the reply has been an unsatisfactory one.

Now, gentlemen of Hongkong, what about it! Are your efforts to be as impotent as those of the tape-bound Service officials? Cannot you drive it into the heads of the people who "misgovern" us that the injustice wants rectifying now, not in six months' time? Send a cablegram every day until they take action—let us know the cost and we will pay for it, even if it means going without our one supper per week. Stop your Military Contribution to the Imperial Government; hold a public meeting; in fact, do anything you can think of, but for heaven's sake don't give it best. Remember, gentlemen, you may require our help some day.—I am, sir, Yours faithfully,

HOPEFUL.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1917.

THE ALMIGHTY DOLLAR.

Dollars, shillings—all the same, What's it matter, 'tis a game, The dollar now is two and eight And may achieve a higher rate, Or p'raps to-morrow we shall see It rise at least to three and three.

One day, no doubt, we'll gladly fix A thousand more at four and six, Or, what more terrifying still, A shock enough to make one ill, We'll wake to find it one and eight Or p'raps an even lower rate.

Or we may hear the shops declare— "It is distinctly most unfair, For those whose pay depends on 'change To have to suffer by our range Of prices; now the dollar's high, At half price we must let them buy."

Or, p'raps some giants of commerce Will open wide their well-filled purses, And, when we draw our monthly screw, Expecting only what is due, We'll find a hundred dollar bill To gild the bitter, bitter pill.

Or it may be we soon shall find Some really philanthropic mind Who, decked with some authority In Lloyd George's new Ministry, Can see what folly 'tis that we From Income-tax should not be free.

Our senses boggle at the thought That soon our pay may sink to naught, To do our country's work we're here, You can't expect we'll raise a cheer 'Cause business in Hongkong is grand And dollars countless as the sand.

Our privilege it is to grouse, Though we're as harmless as a mouse, E'en though deaf ears receive our plaint And try the patience of a saint We'll carry on and think it fun If but a final victory's won.

A SUFFERER.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE MR. W. H. STONE, OF TOKYO.

The Committee of the Tokyo Branch of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas has passed the following resolution in reference to the death of Mr. W. H. Stone, the last of the foreign advisers to the Government of Japan, and father of Mr. P. E. F. Stone, of Hongkong:—

The Committee places on record its sense of loss in the death of Mr. William Henry Stone, one of the Honorary Vice-Presidents of this branch of the Patriotic League. For the long period of 46 years Mr. Stone served the Imperial Japanese Government with unremitting diligence, faithfulness and great ability. His character and work so commended him that by two successive Emperors he was honoured with the very highest decorations ever granted to a British subject in ordinary life. In private relations Mr. Stone was the soul of kindness and generosity, and was beloved by a wide circle of friends. In his day he was a Vice-President of the Tokyo Club, held the highest Masonic offices, and took his full share in every movement for the public good in Tokyo. During the war Mr. Stone gave freely to all causes and, until failing health prevented him, he was a regular attendee at the League Committee meetings. His fellow members on this Committee now desire to pay this last small tribute to their warm-hearted colleague. They direct that this minute be put on their records and that a copy thereof be sent to Mr. Stone's relatives through Mr. HILL—(Sd.) VIVIAN R. BOWEN, Chairman; JOHN STREETER, Corresponding Secretary.

SPORT.
WATER POLO.

In the return match for the R.A. Polo Cup, at the V.R.C. on Friday evening, the 88th Company defeated the men from Stonecutters by three goals to nil, thus winning the cup. The game was not a very satisfactory one, as there were only about four feet of water in the bath and the players had the greatest difficulty in avoiding standing on, or kicking, the bottom of the bath during play.

CRICKET.

It is announced that the R.G.A. will run a Regimental Cricket team this season, in addition to the usual Company teams. Clubs desiring fixtures should communicate with the Hon. Sec., Lieut. E. H. Wilkinson, 88th Company R.G.A., Mount Davis.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY.
A FORTNIGHT'S ACTIVITIES.

During the past fortnight the City Hall Work Party have packed:—

85 shirts, 4 officers' shirts (silk), 50 pairs flannel pyjamas, 6 pairs cotton pyjamas, 28 cotton night-shirts, 45 bed jackets, 1 reversible bed-jacket, 101 vests, 20 shrouds, 17 pairs slippers, 2 pair invalide boots, 2 hold-alls, 114 handkerchiefs, 29 small pillows, 516 milk covers, 52 knitted floor scrubbers, 40 knitted eye-bandages, 16 cap bandages, 9 pairs operation stockings, 2 pairs knitted drawers.

To the above list the Chinese Ladies' Work Party contributed the small pillows, together with many other articles; and the Italian Convent sent eye-bandages, and cotton and flannel shirts.

Mrs. Sutton's Work Party in Manila sent a splendid consignment, consisting of 52 small pillows, with covers, 10 shirts, 6 night-shirts, 1 pair pyjamas, 58 milk covers, 18 shrouds, 5 caps, 2 comfort bags, 9 knitted wash-cloths, 8 kit-bags, 32 mops, 7 packs cards and magazines.

The pillows were stuffed with rags by kindergarten children, whose ages range from 3 to 8 years, and this is all they can do for the "good soldiers."

The knitted drawers were a donation—and a valuable one—made of strong Scotch wool and representing many weeks' work. They come from Quarry Bay, where also lives the lady who makes about half of our number of knitted slippers. The rest are given in by an old resident in Hongkong, whose weekly output would certainly astonish workers at home in England. Nothing daunted by the Summer heat or her 40-odd years in the Colony, she brings in every Tuesday, slippers, shirts, vests, invalide boots and reversible bed-jackets—averaging articles, besides cutting out on two days a week.

The silk shirts were made from a length of Chefoo silk that was presented to us. Should any other kind friend wish to send us a present of material, he may be quite sure of appreciation and that his gift will be speedily and economically made up, and sent off to the trenches or hospitals in the form of garments each one with a mark, "Hongkong," sewn into it.

I would like at the same time to mention that we would be glad of old table-cloths, to cut up into tray-cloths. We have received letters from the Red Cross in Bombay and Calcutta, welcoming our offer of help, and saying that all of the articles made by us would be of great value to them. We have therefore addressed our last three cases to India.—ETHEL M. STARR.

MILITARY SERVICE IN HONGKONG.

There can be no doubt (says the *N. C. Daily News*) as to the reception of the Military Service Bill which passed its first reading in the Hongkong Legislative Council on Thursday. The bill makes all British subjects between 18 and 55 liable for military service in the Colony when called up. Compulsory service outside the Colony is not definitely excluded from the measure, but this is not contemplated in the special circumstances prevailing in Hongkong at the present time. Following the outbreak of war the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, Reserves, Special Reserves and Special Police, undertook by no means light duties in order to relieve a portion of the garrison troops for service elsewhere. How many regulars have been retained in the colony is a military secret, but Territorial battalions from Home have compelled their training there. Nevertheless the duties so readily performed by the volunteer organizations have been a tax upon them, particularly as Hongkong has contributed its quota to the Home armies, and it has been felt for some time that the work has been more exacting because of a minority of slackers. The Bill will ensure that every man does his duty and that those exempted from military service will be freed from any suspicion on their patriotism.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
AN ASSAULT CASE.

The case was resumed before Mr. Dyer Ball in which Mrs. F. L. Everest, of No. 8, Bonham Road, charged three Chinese women with assaulting her on the 31st ult., and also with using abusive and insulting language.

Further evidence was taken, and at the conclusion of the hearing his Worship dismissed the cross-summons brought against the complainant by the defendants, and bound each defendant over in a personal bond of \$30 for six months.

ALLEGED EXTENSIVE THEFT OF COAL.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood on Saturday, the Chinese coxswain and one of the crew of Messrs. Gande, Price & Company's steam launch *Perfection* were charged with receiving a ton of coal from the steam launch *Shun Ho*, owned and operated by the Taikoo Dock Company.

Inspector Gordon said that on Friday, Mr. Bird, head watchman of the Taikoo Dockyard, and two detectives from the Water Police Station boarded a boat at Bay View, and whilst passing Messrs. A. S. Watson & Company's aerated water factory they saw Messrs. Gande, Price & Company's launch *Perfection* and the Taikoo Company's launch *Shun Ho* lying close together. Closer observation disclosed that the crew of the *Shun Ho* were passing coal from their launch to the *Perfection*. Upon discovering that they were observed by Mr. Bird and the detectives, the crews of the two launches endeavoured to escape. The first defendant managed to climb over some small boats and reach the shore. There he attempted to hide himself, but was found and arrested by one of the detectives. The second defendant was arrested aboard the *Perfection*. The other members of the crew of the *Perfection* made good their escape, but three of the *Shun Ho*'s crew were caught and taken into Police custody. They would be charged in conjunction with the two defendants.

Inspector Gordon added that he considered the case one of considerable importance.

Mr. C. E. H. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, appeared for the first defendant and applied for bail. He stated that Messrs. Gande, Price & Company wished to retain the services of his client and asked that bail be fixed at \$300. His Worship addressing Mr. C. Bond, of Messrs. Gande, Price & Company, who was in Court on behalf of his firm, asked whether or not Mr. Bond thought the first defendant would turn up if he was released on \$200 bail.

Mr. Bond replied that he did not know, and his Worship fixed bail at \$500, and adjourned the case.

COMPANY MEETING.

SHANGHAI LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

At the twelfth annual general meeting of shareholders of the Shanghai Life Insurance Company, Ltd., on August 3rd, Mr. E. H. Parker, Chairman, said:—During the year under review new applications for assurance amounting to Tls. 4,491,551.50 were received against which policies for Tls. 5,143,371.50 were issued and applications for Tls. 347,890 were postponed or declined.

The total insurance in force as at March 31st, 1917, was Tls. 20,457,175.15. The total assets now amount to Tls. 4,585,092.53, being an increase over the preceding year of Tls. 831,445.63.

The average rate of interest earned for the year is equivalent to 6.59 per cent. of the assurance fund, which is very satisfactory.

The total income for the year from premiums, interest, rents and dividends amounted to Tls. 1,971,531.97 after deducting income-tax.

Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries during the year amounted to Tls. 675,896.78, making a total of Tls. 2,751,587.26 paid out under these headings since the company's inception.

The first three months of this year shows an increase in new business over the first three months of the year under review, and everything points to a very satisfactory year.

The statement of accounts and balance sheet for the year ended March 31st were passed, and it was resolved that the financial year of the company be altered so as to terminate in future on December 31st instead of March 31st.

The appointment of Mr. John Hays as director was confirmed, and Mr. E. T. Byrne was re-elected as a director.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Several American soldiers have left Tientsin for war service in France.

Mr. J. D. Read, Traffic Manager of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Ningpo railways, has left in order to volunteer for active service.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Captain Oswald Stanhope Benbow-Bowe, K. O. Shropshire Light Infantry, who took command of two companies and gallantly led them to their objective. He set a splendid example of courage and initiative. Captain Benbow-Bowe was, until the outbreak of the war, with Messrs. Shawan, Tomes & Co., in Shanghai and Kobe.

TRADE OF HONGKONG.
CHIEFLY "NOTHING DOING."

The following statistics have been taken from the fortnightly price current and market report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

OPUM. The stocks on August 9th were 290 chests of Patna, 103 of Benares, 135 of Malwa, and five of Persian and Turkish. During the interval 48 chests of Persian and Turkish opium were exported. In uncertified Bengal opium, the balance of stocks on August 9th was 45 chests of Patna, and 155 chests of Benares. Four chests of Patna and 17 chests of Benares were boiled by Government Monopoly.

EXPORTS. There is no change to report in the condition of Feathers, and there is no business passing in Cargo Ginger, Galangal, Cassia Oil or Star Aniseed Oil. Saigon Cassia is also a dull trade, and there is no change to report in the innaminate condition of the Bristles trade.

IMPORTS. The Cotton Yarn market has eased off somewhat owing to a lessened demand from dealers, who have for the present satisfied their requirements. Quotations are nominally:—No. 10s at \$165-\$205, No. 12s at \$188-\$202, No. 16s at \$215-\$245, No. 20s at \$260-\$300. Arrivals, 6,500 bales. Sales, 1,500 bales. Shipments, nil. Unsold stock, 3,000 bales. Bargains have been good, and orders have been placed for April and May, deliveries to be made next year. At the moment, business appears to have slackened off a bit. There has been some inquiry for Raw Cottons. As to Metals, business has been dull. Nails and Tinplates are lower locally, with little demand. There has been business in Steel Bars and Plates. No new business is reported, local prices in most cases being below replacing cost. There is nothing doing in Petroleum and no change to report in Petroleum Products. No quotations are given for Coal. The Sugar market is active, at advanced rates for Javans.

The stock of flour is about 300,000 sacks. Quotations: American patent \$4.65 per sack, American straight \$3.30 per sack, Japanese 2nd patent \$3.15 per sack, Japanese 3rd patent \$3.10 per sack, Japanese straight \$3.20 per sack. Shanghai flour \$3.20 per sack.

TRANSHIPMENT OF GOODS

The Hongkong Government Gazette contains the following despatch from the Secretary of State:—

I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty's Government have decided that goods brought to the United Kingdom for transshipment to destinations overseas should be subject to the usual prohibitions of importation into and exportation from this country.

A general licence has, however, been issued under which import licence will be required in the case of goods brought to the United Kingdom in neutral vessels for transshipment.

The Director of the War Trade Department has given notice that in view of the existing shipping situation it is not considered desirable that vessels coming to the United Kingdom should bring cargo for transshipment to foreign countries, and that it may be necessary to restrict considerably the issue of export licences.

The Director of the War Trade Department has also given notice that applications for permission to transship should be made on a special form, copies of which may be obtained on personal application at any Customs House. This form, duly filled up, is to be presented to the Collector of Customs at the port of arrival, together with the usual transshipment entries, and when an application is made to transship goods to neutral countries in Europe, the usual guarantees, certificates, or undertakings required for the exportation of similar goods from the United Kingdom should as a rule be attached to the form.

It is recognised that this last procedure may not be practicable where guarantees, etc., appropriate to direct shipments, from overseas have already been obtained by the ultimate consignees, and in such cases it will be sufficient for the present if the reference number of such documents is quoted.

FREIGHT AND RECIPROCITY

The Canton Silk Circular, which accompanies the fortnightly report of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, includes the following comment:—

The question of freight to Continental ports is causing some apprehension. The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. circulate a notice that their steamers will be sent round the Cape for a time. The French Mail propose to take shipments of silks to Marseilles via Suez, but on the ground of reserving the space at their disposal exclusively for operators of French nationality which, considering the facilities offered by the P. & O. boats to French, does not speak much for the feeling of reciprocity by the French.

P. & O. TO TAKE OVER A FLEET OF 76 STEAMERS.

The details of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company's proposal to take over the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, Ltd., provides that the ordinary shares in the New Zealand Co. shall be acquired in consideration of 10s of P. & O. deferred stock and 30s. cash for each ordinary share. It is proposed to increase the capital of the P. & O. Co. by the creation of £500,000 additional deferred stock, this bringing the total capital up to £6,944,553.

The 10s. of P. & O. deferred stock is worth in the market over 30s. so that, together with 30s. cash, the ordinary shareholders of the New Zealand Co. will obtain over 60s. for each ordinary share. The property of the Union Steamship Co. of New Zealand includes a fleet of 76 steamers of 252,146 tons gross.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

(TELEPHONE 1741).

SHIPCHANDLERY DEPT.

SOLE AGENTS

IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA FOR

GARLOCK PACKING Co.,

ENGINE PACKINGS AND JOINTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

"GARLOCK" STYLE No. 900 JOINTING,

MADE OF CANADIAN LONG FIBRE ASBESTOS.

THE BEST SHEET PACKING PRODUCED FOR HIGH PRESSURE AND SUPERHEATED STEAM.

SIZES 1/32 TO 1/8.

"GARLOCK" SPECIAL HYDRAULIC ROCK HARD RING PACKING.

FULL PARTICULARS AND PRICES

FROM

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

18

A.V.C. FINEST OLD LIQUEUR BRANDY.

GUARANTEED 30 YEARS OLD.

V. D. CLARETS. V. D. SAUTERNES. V. D. BURGUNDIES.

Stocked by HONGKONG HOTEL.

Obtainable at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. & B. MACKAY'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

THE ORIGINAL LIQUEUR WHISKY.

PRICE \$24.00 PER CASE DUTY PAID.

Has a fine mild flavour and a refreshing clean taste.

Obtainable at all Local Stores.

and at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

187-3

Powell & Co. Ltd.
Black Printed

BED SPREADS

FAST COLOURS.

PRINTED TABLECOVERS

CRETONNES

TAFFETAS

SEE WINDOW OR SEND FOR PATTERNS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE

A SMALL HOUSE with Tennis Court. Peak district preferred.
Apply—
"X. Y. Z." Office.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[940]

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, MACAO.

Re-opens Sept. 10th.

A Liberal Education provided in English, Commercial Subjects, Modern Languages and Chinese at very moderate charges.
The School is situated in the healthiest part of Macao.
Application to the Fr. Director.
[937]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half Year ending 30th June, 1917, at the rate of TWO POUNDS THREE SHILLINGS STERLING per Share, is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 13th day of August, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th August, 1917. [938]

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF HANGKONG.

FOR SALE.

TWIN SCREW, Steel, Self-Propelling Suction Dredger "PELICAN" and Floating Pipe Line, built by Messrs. W. SIMONS & COMPANY, Rotterdam, 1908.
DREDGER—Length 200 feet by 30 feet beam; maximum draught 10 feet 7 inches. Two sets triple expansion surface condensing propelling and two sets pumping engines with 4 boilers. Two 30" centrifugal pumps with nominal capacity of 30,000 cubic feet of sand or silt per hour lifting from a depth of 35 feet and delivering through 3.0 inch feet of pipe line.
FLOATING PIPE LINE in 58 lengths of steel pipe 50 feet long and 42 inches diameter on circular steel pontoons 25 feet diameter and 4 feet 4 inches deep.
Further particulars may be obtained from THE SECRETARY,
COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF HANGKONG,
Post Box No. 85,
Rangoon, Burma. [939]

NOTICE.

THE "Associates Promoters da Instrução dos Moçambiques" requires TWO SCHOOL MASTERS of British Nationality, to teach English and Commerce in the "Escola de Inglês Prático," which is under its charge.
The Committee of the said Association invites those who would like to fill up these vacancies to send in their applications with documents, or their Copies, up to the 25th instant, with particulars as to their qualifications and competency for the said posts.
The salary of each School Master will be five days a week of five hours a day, divided into two periods, morning and afternoon.
There will be the usual holidays on every THURSDAY and SUNDAY, the Official Holidays, One Week at Christmas and also at Easter, besides the long vacations, during part of the month of July and the whole of the month of August.
P. J. DA LUIZ,
President of the Committee.
Macao, 8th August, 1917. [938]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

THESE EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, December 10th, 1917.
Arrangements will be made to hold the Examinations at any town where a sufficient number of Candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before September 2nd, 1917.
Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the Registrar, The University, Hongkong.
The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency) on or before October 2nd, 1917.
Four Cash Prizes will be awarded on the results of the Matriculation Examination, provided that Candidates of sufficient merit offer themselves.
Candidates who secure cash prizes must enter the University on January 2nd, 1918, and must reside in one of the hostels directed by the University.
The Examinations will be conducted according to the Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination, 1917. [932]

WANTED.

ONE of the Largest British Fire Insurance Companies invites applications for AGENTS in Hongkong, Shanghai and Treaty Ports.
Apply—
Box 8,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[927]

WANTED.

LADY STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.
Apply stating experience, etc.
Box No. 131,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[928]

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED PRINTER capable of taking charge of an old-established Printing Office in the Straits Settlements. One with knowledge of the working of the Linotype Machine preferred. Good prospects to competent man.
Apply, with references, and stating age, nationality, and salary required, to—
Box No. 1,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[912]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, August 15th, 1917, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers, and Statement of Accounts to May 31st, 1917.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from August 6th to 30th 1917, both days inclusive.
GORDON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1917. [919]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June, 1917, of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE.
DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, 21st instant.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th instant, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1917. [929]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (81) per Share for Account 1917 will be payable on FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1917. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 20th August, 1917, to FRIDAY, the 24th August, 1917, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1917. [935]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 3482 dated Hongkong 19th February, 1900, for 50 Shares numbered 54219 to 54243, 19203 to 19207, 52340 to 52343, 4186 to 4190 and 55811 to 55815 and Provisional Certificate No. 43/371 dated Hongkong, 5th July, 1907, for 25 Shares numbered 88208 to 88230, all Registered in the name of Sir James, Bart., have been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate and this Provisional Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 2nd September, 1917, new Certificates for the Shares will be issued and the aforesaid Certificate No. 3482 and Provisional Certificate No. 43/371 will thereafter be treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.
By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1917. [901]

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

MESSRS BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE have this day been appointed General Agents of the above Company for Fire Insurance for Hongkong and China.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. H. P. HAY,
per pro. General Manager.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1917. [926]



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50. [58]

FOR SALE.

PACKETS OF PORTUGUESE POSTAGE STAMPS (no duplicate) containing:
40 Stamps for \$1.00 50 Stamps for \$2.75
60 " " 1.25 60 " " 3.25
80 " " 1.75 100 " " 4.00
70 " " 2.25
GRACA & CO.,
No. 4 WYNDHAM STREET,
Hongkong.
792

WANTED.

ENGINEER, BRITISH, as WORKS FOREMAN. Applications with Copy References in own writing, stating age, experience and salary required. No other applications considered.
W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
[921]

WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location. Please apply to—
Box No. 1,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[907]

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong, Messrs. HUGHES & ROUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
TODAY (MONDAY)
the 13th day of August, 1917, at 2 p.m., at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.
The Following VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria, Hongkong, viz:—
All THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101. Together with the messuages, erections and buildings and buildings thereon known as No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 5th day of April, 1866.
Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—8448 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$34.45.
Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—874 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$4.76.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Princes Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE DEUTSCHE ASIATISCHE BANK,
Messrs. HUGHES & ROUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1917. [918]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. WITKINS & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1917, at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Hongkong,
All the pieces of ground situate at Yanmatti, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as KOWLOON INLAND LOT No. 208.
In One Lot.
The property consists of a piece of ground abutting on Battery Street and Fourth Street (near the Praya) in Kowloon and contains an area of 4,500 square feet.
The Lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease dated the 4th day of May, 1888.
The Annual Crown Rent is \$88.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—
Messrs. HASTINGS & HASTINGS,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or to the Undersigned,
GEO. P. LAMMEET.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917. [923]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
THE MANAGER,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central.
[900]

TO LET.

"HOMESTEAD," No. 43, PRINCE OF WALES, immediate possession, for 3 months.
FLATS, "Wild Dell Buildings," Wanchai.
HOUSES and FLATS, Gap Road.
Apply to—
SANG KEE,
Care of COMPASS ROADS DEPT.,
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
[894]

TO LET.

DEVONIA, No. 8, Peak Road, SIX ROOMED BUNGALOW, with Garden and Tennis Court.
HOUSES in Shamshu, Canton, Nos. 31 and 33.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
[896]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[893]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 1, Connaught Road Central.
A HOUSE, Knutsford Terrace (Kowloon).
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.
HOUSES on Shamshu, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[81]

TO LET.

NO. 26, BEILIOS TERRACE.
NO. 4, FAIRVIEW, Kowloon.
ONE GARDEN in Duddell Street.
Apply to—
Linstead & Davis,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
[80]

INTIMATION

BATHING CAPS.

We have just received an exceptionally fine assortment of BATHING CAPS.

In all the latest Styles and Colours.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16

DEATHS.

FARRELL. At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on August 3rd, HENRY AUGUSTUS FARRELL, formerly Chinese Maritime Customs, aged 68 years.
SOUZA. At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on August 5th, ROZENDO CAMO DA SILVA E SOUZA (for 23 years in the employ of the Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.), aged 47 years.
KNIGHT. At Chefoo, on July 10th, of ptomaine poisoning, the Rev. W. Percy KNIGHT, of the China Inland Mission, Pingyang, Shansi.
HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 13th AUGUST, 1917.

BRITISH LABOUR AND THE STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE.

Mr. HENDERSON has persuaded the Labour Conference, by a majority of more than three to one, to send delegates to the International Socialist Conference at Stockholm. The project was opposed by the Executive of the Labour Party, and, in seconding an amendment to it, Mr. GEORGE BARNES, M.P., pointed out that America, Belgium, Italy and France would not be represented and that, consequently, the British delegates would have to discuss peace-terms with Germans, on the one hand, and Dutch-Scandinavians, on the other. The Germans, as M. RISOIR, the French Premier, declared recently, will be merely mandatories of the KAISER, for the German Socialist Minority, which retains its independence, is not likely to be the source from which the German delegates will be drawn; while the neutrals will be prepared to vote for peace on any terms. In any case, so long as the German armies in the field remain undefeated there can be no hope of arranging peace-terms acceptable to the Allies, and certainly no one section of the people can be allowed to arrogate to itself the right to decide or dictate the issue of a war which has called for an equality of sacrifice from all classes of the nation. Mr. HENDERSON argues that to refuse to participate in the Conference would give rise to a lamentable misunderstanding of our war-aims by the Russians, and

this point is urged by M. BRANTINO, the leader of the Swedish Socialists, who has done much to check the activities of the German Imperialists in his own country. Mr. HENDERSON, during his recent visit to Russia, made it perfectly clear that unless the Russians were prepared to regard the Conference merely as consultative, and not as mandatory, British Labour could not be associated with it, and it is on this understanding that the invitation has been accepted. As Secretary of the Labour Party Mr. HENDERSON will, no doubt, be one of the British delegates, and, in order to prevent any misunderstanding of the capacity in which he will attend, he has resigned his seat in the War Cabinet. While it cannot be denied that the greater number of nations—and, more especially, belligerent nations—represented the greater will be the importance attaching to the Conference, yet it is not desirable that the Germans should be allowed to pose as people who, having been driven to draw the sword in self-defence, are ready now, as always, for reconciliation on any reasonable terms, and to make us appear in Russian eyes as implacable foes who refuse to be baulked of our prey. Nor, perhaps, is it advisable that the German case should pass unchallenged, though, on the other hand, there is a grave risk that if we appear before a packed jury of nations interested in a speedy termination of hostilities the verdict will be adverse to us and tend to rehabilitate Germany in the eyes of the world. It may have been with the object of guarding against this that Mr. SMILLIE suggested that Labour in the British Dominions, Belgium, and America, should be approached to send delegates. If, however, it is true, as some of the newspapers assert, that no importance is attached to the Stockholm Conference by the new Russian Government—and the statement is confirmed by the PREMIER'S letter of protest to Mr. HENDERSON—it is a grave mistake to give any countenance to it, and Mr. HENDERSON cannot be too severely censured for misrepresenting the situation. In view of the wide divergence between the peace-terms to be submitted to the Conference by the German and British delegates, respectively, it would appear to be a sheer waste of time to attempt to reach any understanding as the result of discussion. For example, the German "Socialists" urge that there shall be no annexations or indemnities; that Alsace and Lorraine shall remain German; that Ireland, Egypt and India be made autonomous; that the arming of merchant ships be prohibited; that all straits and inter-oceanic canals be internationalised; that articles of food and clothing be exempted from contraband; and that the definition of blockade be revised. The British insist upon the liberation and compensation of Belgium; the restoration of Alsace and Lorraine to France; the settlement of the Polish question in accordance with the wishes of the Poles; the freedom of Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Arabia from the tyranny of the Turks; the conversion of Constantinople into a neutral free port; the settlement of the Balkan question by a conference of the Balkan peoples, and an International Commission; and the right of the forcibly annexed populations of Europe to control their own destinies.

St. Joseph's College, Macao, re-assembles on September 10th.
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's dividend for the half-year ended June 30th is payable to-day.
Among those who left the Colony for Japan during the week end were Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Ram, Mrs. G. P. Jordan and Mrs. P. M. Hodgson.
For the month of August the China and Japan War Savings Association has collected £44,000, which constitutes a record. The membership in July numbered 2,133, and the subscriptions amounted to £26,119. Since the Association started in September of last year it has collected £233,419.
A Whist Drive was held by the Naval Games Club in the Royal Naval Canteen on Friday evening. The attendance was small, but an enjoyable evening was spent. The prize-winners were:—Ladies—1st, Mrs. Black; 2nd, Mrs. Winfield; 3rd, Mrs. Mace. Men—1st, Mr. Allen; 2nd, Mr. Tindall; 3rd, Mr. H. N. Cousins.
Mr. Staley carried out the duties of M.C.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Stephen, of Shanghai, have left to spend a few weeks at Peitaiho. During Mr. Stephen's absence Mr. R. R. Hynd will be in charge of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.
The Services' Entertainment Fund provided two outings for the 88th Co. during the week. On Wednesday a Company outing took place to Castle Peak Bay, a large number of Artillerymen from Mt. Davis and Belchers participating. Luncheon and tea were served en route. On Saturday the Junior N.C.O.s, assisted by the S.E.F., held their annual outing. This consisted of a trip round the island. The party proceeded to Stanley, partaking of luncheon on the way. After bathing, boating and sight-seeing, the party completed the journey, an enjoyable tea being served by the very hard-working committee who made the arrangements.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

[FROM OUR PEKING CORRESPONDENT.]

THE WAR ISSUE.

PEKING, August 10th.

The Cabinet to-day considered the war issue but without coming to any decision. It is understood that a Declaration of war against Germany will be made on Monday.

PRISONERS' ESCAPE.

Twelve prisoners escaped from the model prison this morning, killing one warden and wounding six others, including the Superintendent. Four have been rearrested.

THE CONSORTIUM LOAN.

It is expected that the Consortium Banks will advance ten million dollars to the Government when cabled authority is received from their home offices.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] [901]

THE SENATE.

SHANGHAI, August 12th.

Liang Chi-chao visited the President and asked him to convene the Senate immediately. Feng Kuo-chang replied that he must wait for the south and west Provinces to telegraph their views.

DECLARATION OF WAR TO BE ISSUED.

The Cabinet met and decided the question of controlling German merchants, ships, banks, and residents. The declaration of war against Germany will be issued next Tuesday.

TYPHOON WARNINGS

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—
August 11th, 10.15 a.m.
Cyclone or typhoon near or over Aparri, moving W.N.W.
5.15 p.m., August 11th.
Cyclone or Typhoon 121 degrees Long. E. 19 degrees Lat. N. moving W. N. W.

STORM SIGNALS.

With reference to notification No. 283 published in the Gazette of June 15th, the following additional explanation is published for general information:—
Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a black signal has been displayed, it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

HONGKONG RAINFALLS.

RECORDS BROKEN.

The Director of the Royal Observatory, Mr. T. F. Claxton, has added an interesting note to the meteorological observations for July.
He says that the rainfall at the Observatory, 30.075 inches, was the greatest on record for July, the previous record being 28.235 inches in 1886. It has been exceeded in other months, however, 48.34 inches fell in May, 1889; 34.375 inches in June, 1892; and 30.695 inches in September, 1906.

The greatest hourly fall was 2.355 inches, between 11.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. on the 15th. This has been exceeded on two occasions in July, 1886, 3.48 inches, and 1910, 2.55 inches.
The heaviest rainfall on record occurred in May, 1889. From 2nd. 3h. a.m. to 3rd. 5h. p.m., 33.11 inches fell, of which more than 16 inches fell in the 7 hours ending 6.30 a.m. on the 30th.

THE WAR.

BITTER FIGHTING ON WESTERN FRONT.

ALLIES REPEL FIERCE ATTACKS.

RUSSIANS DEFEAT ENEMY OFFENSIVE.

BRITISH LABOUR AND THE WAR.

MR. HENDERSON'S RESIGNATION.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH BEAT BACK SIX ASSAULTS.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our rifle and artillery fire beat back six assaults for the possession of the important ground captured eastward of Ypres.

After fierce fighting all the positions were maintained.

We gained ground in the neighbourhood of the Ypres-Menin road and raided trenches southward of Armentieres.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, August 11th.

A wireless German official report states:—Yesterday's strong English attacks on an eight kilometre front between Frezenberg and Hollebecke at first broke in our line, but our rapid counter-attack ejected the enemy near Westhoek, after a bitter struggle.

LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

FRENCH REGAIN ELEMENTS.

PARIS, August 11th.

A communiqué states:—North of St. Quentin we regained the greater portion of the elements in which the enemy obtained a footing on the 9th and 10th instant.

In Champagne, after artillery preparation, the enemy delivered simultaneous attacks east and west of Mount Cornillet. Our fire stopped dead the assaulting waves, which sustained heavy losses.

North of Mount Cornillet the enemy penetrated our advanced line, but our energetic counter-offensive recaptured it, with the exception of fifty metres.

Italian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ITALIAN FRONT.

MILITARY WORKS BOMBED.

LONDON, August 11th.

An Italian official report states:—We recaptured our front between Boscomalo and Castagnavizza by including some of our old lines.

Our flights dropped three tons of high-explosives upon the military works in the Chiapo Valley.

Russian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

RUSSIAN FRONT.

FAILURE OF ENEMY OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, August 11th.

A wireless Russian official report dated 11th inst. states that the enemy's partial offensive in the direction of Brody has proved a complete failure.

He was everywhere repulsed with great losses.

We repelled attacks in the Serezh and Suchava valleys.

In stubborn battles south-westward of Olena the Roumanians were forced to retire five versts.

The enemy developed his offensive westward of the Focani-Mereshestchi railway and compelled us to retire across the Suchitza.

We repelled attacks eastward of the railway, and we captured 300 prisoners. The battle is progressing.

Counter-attacks last night enabled us to recover in places to the south bank of the Suchitza.

EARLIER CABLES.

BIG BATTLE IN PROGRESS NEAR BRODY.

LONDON, August 11th.

A Russian official report, by wireless, states:—Dense enemy waves attacked our positions in the direction of Brody in the region of the villages of Dub and Zarkov.

The battle is progressing.

We beat off an attack southward of the Pruth river. One of our battalions, forcing its way into the village of Lukovico, compelled the enemy to retire and took 200 prisoners.

We occupied a height and took more than 200 prisoners.

We regained the heights we lost on Wednesday southward of Wammaru.

The enemy forced the Roumanians to retire southward of Oena.

GERMAN VERSION.

LONDON, August 11th.

A wireless German official report states:—Strong Russo-Roumanian forces seven times stormed our Sasina position. All the attempts broke down with heavy losses.

Aerial Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

NAVAL AIRMEN ACTIVE OVER BELGIUM.

LONDON, August 11th.

The Admiralty announces that Naval airmen dropped several tons of bombs at Ghistel, on the aerodrome, on Zutewege railway sidings and the Thourout railway junction on Thursday night.

Dense clouds of smoke were caused at Zutewege.

Machines, also attacked by gunfire the railway junction at Thourout.

We bombed the aerodrome at Sparapothoek on Friday.

All the machines returned safely.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

JAPANESE NAVAL UNITS IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

LONDON, August 11th.

The Press Bureau announces that additional Japanese Naval units have joined the Allied forces in European waters.

General.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

KING GEORGE SENDS A MESSAGE TO M. KERENSKY.

LONDON, August 11th.

The Press Bureau announces that H.M. The King has telegraphed to M. Kerensky, the Russian Premier, as follows:

"At the moment that you are re-established in the leadership of the Russian people, I assure you that the British peoples will never relax their efforts against the common enemies."

KILKENNY BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, August 11th.

The result of the bye-election at Kilkenny City is:—

Mr. Cosgrave (Sinn Féin)..... 772

Mr. MacGuinness (Nationalist)..... 302

Majority..... 470

The election was occasioned by the death of Mr. P. O'Brien (Nationalist).

THE LABOUR CONFERENCE VOTE.

MR. HENDERSON RESIGNS FROM THE WAR CABINET.

LONDON, August 11th.

The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Arthur Henderson has resigned from the War Cabinet.

Mr. Neville Chamberlain has resigned the Directorship of National Service.

Both resignations have been accepted.

LATEST CABLES.

PREMIER'S STINGING CRITICISM.

LONDON, August 11th.

Correspondence between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Henderson regarding the latter's resignation has been published.

Mr. Henderson wrote on the 11th inst. tendering his resignation, and declaring, "I share your desire that the war should be carried on to a successful conclusion."

Mr. Lloyd George replied, and, after intimating that His Majesty the King had accepted his resignation, proceeded:—

"My colleagues and I received with satisfaction the assurance of your unabated desire to assist in the prosecution of the war to a successful conclusion. There are, however, certain facts with which it is essential that the public should be acquainted in order that they may form a correct appreciation of the events that have led to this regrettable conclusion."

"The first is, that your colleagues were taken completely by surprise by the attitude which you adopted at the Labour Conference yesterday afternoon.

You knew that they were in the present circumstances unanimously opposed to the Stockholm Conference, and you had yourself been prepared to agree to an announcement to that effect some days ago. At your suggestion, however, and that of your Labour colleagues, it was decided to defer making any such announcement until after the meeting yesterday. I was under the impression, after several talks with you, that you meant to use your influence against meeting enemy representatives at Stockholm. What has happened in Russia during the last few weeks has materially affected the position in reference to that Conference. You admitted to me that the situation had completely changed, even within the last fortnight, and that, whatever ground you might have thought there was for Delegates from Allied countries attending such a Conference a fortnight ago, the events of the last few days had shown you the unwisdom of such a course. That was clearly what you led me to believe. It was also the impression left on the minds of your colleagues in the War Cabinet, and of your Labour colleagues in the Ministry. It was, therefore, with no small surprise that I received a letter from you yesterday afternoon stating that you ought to inform me that, after most careful consideration, you had come to the conclusion you could take no other course than to stand by the advice you had given the day after your return from Russia. Surely this was a conclusion of which you ought to have informed the War Cabinet before you entered the Conference. When you spoke at that Conference you were not merely a member of the Labour party, but a member of the Cabinet responsible for the conduct of the war. Nevertheless, you did not deem it necessary to inform the Conference of the views of your colleagues, and the Delegates accordingly were justified in assuming that the advice you gave was not inconsistent with their opinions.

"The second point is this. Yesterday morning we received a most important communication from the Russian Government in which we were informed that, although the Russian Government did not deem it possible to prevent Russian Delegates from taking part in the Stockholm Conference, they regarded it as a party concern, and its decision as in no wise binding on the liberty of action of the Government. And, further, the covering

letter which accompanied this communication contained these words:—'I hasten to lay before you the above information, as I fear that the impression has hitherto prevailed that, in the words of one of the London newspapers, Russia ardently desired the Stockholm Conference, and that this argument has been put forward in order to influence British public opinion in favour of the Labour and Socialist parties in Great Britain participating in the Conference.'

"Immediately on receipt of this intimation I sent it over to you with the request that you should communicate it to the Conference. You omitted to do so. It is true that in the course of your speech you made very casual reference to some modification in the attitude of the Russian Government, but there is a manifest difference between the effect which would necessarily be produced upon any audience by an indifferent summary of that description and the communication to them of official information showing the attitude of the Russian Government towards the Stockholm Conference was very different from what had been supposed. In these circumstances your action does not appear to have been fair either to the Government or to the Delegates whom you were addressing. They were left in ignorance of a vital fact which must necessarily have affected their judgment."

EARLIER CABLES.

COTTON CONTROL.

40 PER CENT OF SPINDLES AND LOOMS TO STOP.

LONDON, August 11th.

The Cotton Control Board announces that a week's notice will be given to all cotton-spinning firms and manufacturers to stop 40 per cent. of their spindles and looms from September 3rd.

Levies will be made on all mills working more than 60 per cent. of their total spindles and looms for unemployed operatives.

The scheme will only operate for two months, as the Shipping Controller is making the strongest efforts to increase the tonnage available for cotton.

[Telegrams received on Saturday and on Sunday morning and published in an Extra on Sunday, will be found on Page 6.]

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments are announced in the Hongkong Government Gazette:—

Mr. G. N. Orme to be District Officer.

Mr. D. W. Truman to be Head of the Sanitary Department.

Mr. E. V. Carmichael to be Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

Mr. N. L. Smith to be an officer of Class III of the Civil Service.

Mr. Chang Ming-Chi to be a Member of the Court of the University of Hongkong, for three years.

Mr. Ho Kam Tong and Mr. Chan Kai Ming to be Life Members of the Court of the University.

Mr. T. Oliphant to be a Rural Sanitary Inspector.

THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE.

The following letter has been addressed to the French mission attached to the British Army by some of the old inhabitants of Cappy and Suzanne (both south-east of Albert) who have been allowed to return to these villages:—

"Sir,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of Cappy (Chasse quarter) and Suzanne, desire to express our sincere thanks to the British Army for the facilities and assistance we were kindly given towards the re-establishment of normal life in this sorely tried district.

"We have nothing but praise for the generous and brotherly assistance with which the British Army spontaneously contributed to the restoration of part of our houses, thus enabling us to resume our occupations. This sincere sympathy displayed an understanding of our position. Every effort was made to mitigate our distress.

"We would therefore be very grateful to you for kindly conveying to the Army the expression of our gratitude for all it did for us. Please accept, sir, the expression of our thanks and deep respect.—J. R. Roque (farmer), Jules Naillou (coal dealer), Lefebvre (bootmaker), (farmer), Gauderoy (butcher), Caillay Naillou (fishmonger).

THE SOARING DOLLAR. SALARIES IN GOLD AND SILVER.

[BY RICHARD OLIVER.]

It is, perhaps, but small consolation for the man who is paid a sterling salary, at the current rate of exchange, to know that 60 years ago the dollar was at about 5/- . Those were the days when it cost £130 for a first class passage from Hongkong to Southampton, and when the nearest cable station was at Trieste, which was "linked up" with London by an ocean telegraph. It was a time of pirate fleets, deadly fever, murder, and sudden death, when nearly all of the Europeans in Hongkong were poisoned by arsenic placed in the bread by the order of neighbouring Chinese mandarins. (No one died of the immediate effects, but many people never properly recovered their health.) It was in the days before the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was founded and several years before the now famous Taikoo firm commenced its activities on the China coast by opening an office in Shanghai. In those days the soldiers in Hongkong had grievances; they have a different one now. Sixty years ago they died off, almost like flies, of malarin, and many of them deserted on to American whalers which called in at the little British Colony. In these days the soldiers do not desert; they are too proud of their work. But they have a grievance, and it is a very real one.

DOLLARS AND INCOME TAX.

What the weekly pay, in dollars, of a private soldier is can be easily calculated by anyone, but the soldier finds it much more difficult to buy things with it. All ranks suffer, more or less, but, of course, some cases are harder than others. Men below commissioned rank with families must regard the disappearing dollar with more anxiety, if not with more indignation, than the single men. Both services—the navy and the army—are paid at the rate of exchange. Those who are paid a sufficiently high salary must pay income tax on earned income which no one else does in China. (Consular officials do.)

Let us consider the case of a naval officer in China three years ago and now. Assuming that his pay has remained constant at £800 per annum, and that he paid income tax on all of it, at the respective rates of then and now, i.e., 3d. and 2d. in the pound. In 1914 he had £770 left after payment of the tax, now he has £700, say, 10 per cent. less. In those days the dollar was about 2/- and to-day in Hongkong it is about 2/6d. with every prospect of rising, although it seems to lag behind the Shanghai dollar. (There are mysteries in the varying value of the dollar in different parts of China which make us all long to learn the science of economics.) But to return to the plight of our service man on £800 a year. At a 2/- dollar, he received £770 for his £770 in 1914. At a 2/6d. dollar, he receives £852.50 for his £770. In other words, owing to the increased income tax and the flight of the dollar, he has lost £82.50 out of a total of £770, or almost one third of his annual income. Nor is that all. In common with the rest of us he, of course, pays the increased prices on commodities and takes a part in helping war charities. But while some privileged folks have a house provided for them by their employer, there are service people who have to pay house rent. And in Hongkong they have recently increased the taxes on houses by 50 per cent., i.e., raised it from 13 per cent. to 20 per cent., in order to assist in paying for the war.

THE CASE OF THE CIVILIAN.

The employers in China, who engage men on sterling salaries, usually make some compensation for the varying dollar. Speaking very generally the usual practice is to pay at about a two-shilling dollar. In Hongkong the Government servants are, according to the latest arrangement, paid 80 per cent. of their salary at 1/3d. and the remainder at the rate of the day, and that, just now, works out at about 2/-. Some firms pay one half the monthly salary at 1/3d. and the other half at the rate of the day. There are cases in which one half is paid at 1/3d. and the other half at the rate of the day, with 2/- as a maximum value for the rate of the day. In the old days of the Government service in Hongkong there were other arrangements, and it is a somewhat curious fact that some of the servants obtain a compensation. Thus a man is listed at, let us say, a 3/6d. dollar. When the dollar is at 1/3d. he obtains £1,400 if his monthly salary is £70. There are many mysteries about the dollar which puzzle even "old China hands."

It has been mentioned that, 60 years ago, the dollar was at about 5/-. Since the outbreak of war it has varied, in value, almost 50 per cent. in Hongkong. We cannot prophesy—and if we could we should not use a newspaper as a medium of recording our prophetic powers, but we should simply "put the book." We cannot prophesy; we must merely adopt Oriental fatalism in our outlook on the price of the dollar. Three years ago one obtained about \$110 in Shanghai for £100 Hongkong and to-day the latter are worth somewhere about \$90 Shanghai. The dollar in Hongkong to-day (end of July) is 2/7d. Thirty years ago it was 4/3d., but 15 years ago it was 1/6d. There is plenty of opportunity to gamble in China without "the wheel" or even "tanten." But we do not like to gamble with all of our salary, especially when we have a family.—North China Daily News.

THE ALLIES' BLOWS IN FRANCE.

GERMAN DIVISIONS USED UP.

When the offensive opened the Germans had in France 147 divisions, of which 12 were in reserve. This mass of 42 divisions consisted entirely of fresh troops. By the end of April it had dwindled to 12 divisions. Since then the enemy has built up his reserve anew. It now (June 24th) totals 40 divisions, equally divided between the German Crown Prince and Crown Prince Rupprecht, but of these 29 are divisions that has been engaged either on the British or French battle front, have suffered heavy loss, and have been re-formed.

It is characteristic of the enemy's new method of economizing his best troops at the expense of the others that he refuses to allow his few remaining fresh divisions to be reduced. Exhausted divisions which can no longer be kept in the battle line change places with divisions which have been holding some quiet sector of the front, but the reserve of fresh troops is very modulated with, and seemingly still remains at the total of 12 divisions, eight being behind the front of the German Crown Prince and four behind that of Crown Prince Rupprecht. So far, in spite of their losses, the Germans have been able to maintain, and even to increase, the number of their divisions in France. They have brought 14 divisions from the Russian front, replacing them by 11 exhausted divisions which have been badly handled on the French front. Besides these, five entirely new divisions, two of them Landwehr divisions, have appeared on this front.

Of the whole 155 German divisions now in France, 112 have been engaged either on the British or French front of attack, and 23 of them have re-appeared after having been once withdrawn on account of their losses. Of the divisions which have not yet taken part in the battles, either of Artois or Champagne, 18 are Landwehr, and considered by the Germans themselves as unfit for heavy fighting. The remaining 25 consist of the 12 fresh divisions in reserve and 13 fresh divisions holding quiet sectors of the front.

It is known that between 90 and 100 enemy divisions have been withdrawn from the battle fronts since the beginning of the offensive. The rate of wastage of enemy divisions under the pressure of the great Anglo-French attacks is shown by the following figures:—The divisions opposed to the British at the opening of the offensive in April were reduced after six days' fighting; those opposed to the French on the heights of the Aisne were withdrawn after the four days' hard fighting ending April 20th. The Germans engaged in the battle of Messines were withdrawn after two days. The average stay of a German division on the active fronts is about 15 days.—Reuter.

LET THE PEOPLE CONTROL THEIR DESTINY.

MAX HARDEN'S PLEA FOR A NEW SPIRIT IN GERMANY.

The following striking passage occurs in Max Harden's article in the *Zukunft*, a paper which has been banned by the military:—

"The same blindness," he declares, "which caused us to compare England's Army with Kautsky's recruits now makes us scorn America as of no importance. America's entry will be widely felt. Who has the inexplicable audacity to deceive the German people in the roeklike majesty of its struggle and suffering, of undreamed-of sacrifice in blood and race, with slimy trails of talk and smelly printer's ink!"

"Even if Russia's army is dissolved our Western enemies, who have Bagdad, Mecca, Valencia, Goeritz, part of the Trentino, Salonika and the German colonies, who in twelve April days took 31,000 prisoners, and whose wrath over-laying the waste of Picardy blazes to heaven—they do not see events and the future so darkly that they will agree to pile arms."

MILLIONS HOSTILE TO US.

"The millions hostile to us—Chinese, South Americans and all the people who condemn Germans as the violators of human rights—will not trail wearily home before the gigantic weight of America is thrown into the scale. What can be useful to us before that day? Not whimpering about peace, but wild shuttlecock amateur diplomats, but a brave attempt to know the truth clearly; the return to worthy freedom of criticism, without which guard and menace the strongest sovereignty droops and fades; the decision so to arrange the German house that to-morrow it will be fit to live in and not an abomination before the world. The United States won't fight a Germany led by sensible men which goes along that road towards the goal pointed out by Mr. Wilson. Not because he pointed it out, but because the German existence, spiritual and economic conditions have long been forcing us towards it."

"Never again among white men will such a war be; never will war preparations be the root and summit of German national life and overwhelm attention to the needs of to-morrow, while enthroned Mars devours the finest productions of the earth."

"Triumph and conquest, perhaps after many years, perhaps never, or a wise arrangement of the noblest human efforts—if each and every German will make the right choice, peace will soon come. And the responsibility for the peace which must come cannot be carried by a prince or a family, but only on the patient neck of the whole nation. Democracy is irresistible. This peace can the German people only conclude when it has recognised what it must want."

WHITEAWAY'S SALE

THERE ARE STILL A FEW BARGAINS IN SUMMER MATERIALS.



Several good designs in fine quality Voile. Soft draping and good wearing. Width 40 ins.

Usual Price \$1.00
SALE PRICE 75c. per yard.

PLAIN VOILES.

Remaining Shades:—Brown, Pale Blue, Grey, and Eau de nil. Width 40 ins.

Usual Price \$1.00
SALE PRICE 75c.

FLAKED VOILES.

An excellent line of Summer Material quite new, white ground with attractive floral designs in various shades. Width 42 ins.

USUAL PRICE \$1.00 SALE PRICE 75c. a yard.

FRENCH CREPE.

This material is beautifully soft, and hangs most gracefully. White ground with new style of floral design.

Width 40 ins.

Usual Price \$1.35
Sale Price 90c.

PIECE EMBROIDERY.

Splendid quality, good designs. Must be cleared.

Width 20 ins.

Usual Price \$1.25 \$1.75 \$2.50
Sale Price 65c. \$1.00 \$1.50 per yard.

FANCY MUSLINS.

We are clearing a number of these at 35c. per yard.



WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

20, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE WAR.

The following Cables were received on Saturday night and issued in our Early morning Extra yesterday.

Branco-Belgian front.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH OBJECTIVES GAINED.

LONDON, August 11th. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—This morning's attack eastward of Ypres was on a front of two miles southward of the Ypres-Roulers railway. On our right heavy fighting occurred for the high ground astride the Ypres-Menin road, where some progress was made.

Fighting continues. On the centre and left, overcoming resistance, we gained the whole of our objectives at Westhoek, and on the Westhoek ridge, which are completely ours. We established ourselves at Glencoe Wood, where we inflicted heavy casualties.

We captured 240 prisoners, in addition to 88 in last night's Monty raids. There was great aerial activity, and we brought down five aeroplanes and two balloons and drove down five aeroplanes and four balloons. Four of our machines are missing.

RENEWED ACTIVITY IN FLANDERS.

BRITISH COMPLETE THE CAPTURE OF WESTHOEK.

LONDON, August 10th. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We attacked and completed the capture of Westhoek, and the remaining positions on the Westhoek ridge.

The French, upon the left flank of the battlefront, continue to progress to the east and north of Bixchoote. Our raiding parties on a wide front, to the east of Monty-le-Preux, blew in dug-outs, causing great damage and inflicting severe casualties.

Our machine-guns stopped a German attack.

FRENCH FRONT.

ENEMY'S OBJECT.

PARIS, August 11th. A communiqué states:—North of St. Quentin there was sustained reciprocal artillery fire.

In the region of Fayet in the afternoon our first stopped two attacks between the Meninot Mill and Cepy farm. The artillery duel continued violently on the Pantheon and Epine-de-Chevigny front.

The enemy did not attempt to again attack after this morning's bloody defeat. Prisoners state that this morning's attack was prepared with the greatest care with the object of capturing the trenches we carried on July 30th.

FRENCH WIN IN TERRIFIC STRUGGLE.

Besides the three battalions already mentioned [they are not mentioned] the German effectives are composed of nine bodies of special assaulting troops and two flame-throwing detachments.

We captured 100 prisoners in Champagne.

After artillery preparation the enemy attacked our trenches east of Maisons-de-Champagne. Our fire broke down all assaults in the centre. Where the assaults obtained a footing there was a terrific struggle, which ended in our favour, and the whole line was restored on both banks of the Meuse.

There were violent artillery actions in the region of Hill 304, at Morhomme and in the Bezonvaux sector.

VIOLENT FIGHTING.

PARIS, August 10th. A communiqué reports:—We continue to progress in Belgium. We occupied, during the night, several farms to the east of Bixchoote and to the west of Langemarck, and captured some machine-guns.

A German attack on a front of a kilometre at Fayet, in the region to the north of St. Quentin, was broken up by our fire and repulsed with loss, except in the centre, where enemy fractions gained a footing in a small area of our advanced elements.

There was a recrudescence of the bombardment during the night in the whole region to the south of Allennes, and Flain and to the north of the Aisne. The enemy, at dawn, violently attacked from Pathon farm to Chevigny ridge.

Three battalions, supported by storm troops, attempted to assault our lines at various times. Our accurate fire stopped the assaults on most of the front, inflicting on them very heavy losses. The enemy elements which penetrated a trench were killed or taken prisoners after hand to hand fighting in which our troops showed admirable dash. We held all the positions.

There were other German attempts, notably to the south of Allennes, to the south-east of Chevreux, in the region of Vauquois, towards Avocourt and to the north-west of Flirey, which also failed under our fire, with appreciable losses.

TEN SHATTERED GERMAN DIVISIONS WITHDRAWN.

LONDON, August 10th. Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states that in the early morning the Germans received definite proof that their newspapers were talking "bush" when they declared that the British offensive in Flanders had come to a standstill. That their High Command did not think so is shown by the strenuous advantage it has taken of the conditions the bad weather imposed on us to strengthen their front and rear defences.

It is learnt that no fewer than ten of the enemy's Divisions have been withdrawn since July 31st, which is a fair criterion of their loss, since we know that most of these troops were fresh in the line on the eve of attack.

The operations this morning were not of first magnitude but rather a battle for position, to try and complete our partial dominance of Westhoek ridge. Following the usual thunderous preliminaries by the gunners the infantry went over at 4.30 on a front of 3,500 yards. We carried our advance to an extreme depth of 500 yards.

At the time of telegraphing there are signs of the Germans preparing for counter-attacks, but our artillery was warning them off then in no uncertain voice. The weather is pretty fair except for local showers which temporarily mar the visibility and retard the drying of the ground.

Telegraphing in the afternoon Reuter's Correspondent states:—Stiff fighting continued throughout the morning in development of the operation against the German positions between Frezenberg and south-east of Westhoek.

The Germans launched several counter-attacks, but the latest accounts show all gains were pretty well maintained.

So far 200 prisoners have been counted. The fine weather is enabling the airman to render fine service.

The enemy is still resisting most vigorously in some of the southern sections of the front, and he attacked French patrols further north and pushed forward.

We found several farms evacuated, with the result that our line of outposts is now established well into the area of flooded country north-east of Bixchoote.

FRUITS OF VICTORY.

LATER. Near the famous Kortekker Cabaret, on the Bixchoote-Langemarck road, the French found five guns abandoned. Our artillery has been most busy counter-battery, with most satisfactory results.

Last night British parties carried out a most successful raid in the neighbourhood of Monty, capturing 60 prisoners and bombing dug-outs generally, and considerably damaging the defence-works towards Bois-de-Vest and Bois-des-Aubepines.

GERMANY'S REALLY SERIOUS ECONOMIC POSITION.

A General Order, dated July 6th, to the Ypres group of Prince Rupprecht's armies, is interesting and enlightening. It states:—"The fact that economy of the stocks of bread and cereals is necessary makes it essential to sanction an increased ration only to those to whom it is really necessary. All officers are requested to explain again to subordinates the really serious nature of the economic situation in Germany, and must instruct them that the strictest economy in supplies must be exercised. Nothing must be consumed beyond that which is necessary, and even the smallest particle must not be wasted."

The Balkans.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SALONIKA ARMY.

LONDON, August 10th. A British official despatch from Salonika states:—The cavalry repulsed a Bulgarian raid at Cuculak. We bombed the aerodrome at Livnovo.

There is marked improvement in the health of the troops. The admissions to hospital are one-third less than in 1916 and the deaths from disease are nearly two-thirds less.

Aerial Activities.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS BOMB POLA.

LONDON, August 10th. An Italian official report states:—Large flights of bombing planes attacked Pola effectively on Wednesday night. They dropped eight tons of high explosives on the arsenal and fleet.

All the machines returned.

General.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CHINA AND THE WAR.

ZURICH, August 11th. The Vienna Arbeiter Zeitung asserts that China's war declaration is militarily of no importance, but is of most serious significance commercially, foreshadowing a destruction of all connections between China and the central Powers and the expulsion of all Austro-Germans from China, thus breaking off personal relations essential to future trade.

RUSSIA'S EFFORT.

PETROGRAD, August 11th. The Central Executive of the Workers' and Soldiers' Council and the Peasants' Delegates have decided to convene a conference representing all Socialist parties, labour, and professional organisations to discuss democratic efforts to stay the military débacle.

SETTLEMENT OF SERVICE MEN.

LONDON, August 11th. The report of the Committee on the settlement of ex-Service men in the Empire says that tens of thousands can be accommodated under existing schemes.

The report urges preference to married men, and the facilitation of emigration of women relatives and fiancées.

It declares that female emigration is essential for the foundation of effective settlement.

The Central Emigration authority should contain representatives in the home and overseas Governments, limited to a number of unofficial members. It is imperative that such an authority should be established without delay.

BRITISH LABOUR AND THE WAR.

IMPORTANT MEMORANDUM ON PEACE CONDITIONS.

LONDON, August 10th.

The Daily Telegraph states that a Memorandum prepared by the sub-Committee of the Labourites Executive, as a basis of the British Labour's peace proposals will be presented at to-day's Labour Conference for the consideration of their constituents and adoption at the Special Conference to be held in London on August 31st. It will be subsequently submitted to an Allied International Socialist Conference.

The Memorandum declares that a victory for German Imperialism would destroy the democracy and liberty of Europe. It demands the liberation and compensation of Belgium, the settlement of the Polish question in accordance with the wishes of the Poles, and the right of the forcibly annexed populations of Europe freely to dispose of themselves. It records the inflexible resolution of British Labour to fight until this liberation is achieved through victory, but the determination to resist any attempt to transform a defensive war into a war of conquest. The victory of the Allies must be the victory of popular liberty.

The Memorandum regards the democratisation of all countries as the best means of preventing future war and demands as a condition of the treaty of peace, the immediate establishment of a League of Nations which every sovereign State in the world should be pressed to join. Such a League of Nations should establish an International High Court of International Legislation.

The Memorandum recommends the settlement of the Balkan question by a conference of the Balkan peoples and an international commission, and insists upon the restoration of Alsace and Lorraine to France.

The Memorandum demands equal rights for Jews of all countries and hopes an international agreement will be practicable by which Palestine will become a free Jewish State. It declares that Armenia, Mesopotamia and Arabia cannot be restored to Turkish tyranny. These territories should be treated similarly to the Colonies. Tropical Africa should be administered by a commission under the League of Nations. The peace of the world requires that Constantinople shall be made a neutral free port and the Memorandum suggests that all present European Colonies in tropical Africa, together with Liberia, shall be transferred to the League of Nations and administered by an impartial commission as a single independent neutral African State. The world-wide shortage of food-stuffs and raw material after the war must be relieved by international arrangements for the exchange of surplus commodities.

The Memorandum demands prompt and energetic action on the part of the various Governments to prevent unemployment after the war, by means of public works. It opposes projects of an economic war after the war and urges the limitation of Customs duties to strictly revenue purposes; the international enforcement of legislation to protect workers; the restoration of the areas devastated by the war should, except Belgium, be undertaken by an international fund to which all the belligerents should be required to contribute, according to their responsibilities for the damage; and it recommends as a condition of peace, the establishment of a court to investigate and punish crimes of the Governments, especially the inhuman and ruthless suborning. It urges the reconstitution of socialists internationally as the best security for peace, and calls upon socialists and labourers of the belligerent countries to press for an exchange of views as early as possible, because an agreement between the warring Governments can only be obtained by free and frank discussion.

SWEDEN'S SHIPPING LOSSES.

STOCKHOLM, August 10th. An official report states that nine Swedish steamships and 47 sailing ships, representing twelve per cent of the total tonnage of the merchant service, have been submerged or mined during the war.

COL. TISZA.

ZURICH, August 10th. A telegram from Budapest states that Ex-Premier Tisza has gone to the front as a second Colonel of the Hussars.

A FRENCH SOCIALIST MEMORANDUM.

PARIS, August 10th. The French Socialists have issued a statement regarding peace terms. It demands the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine, provided the inhabitants, except German immigrants, are consulted on the question. It also demands the evacuation of invaded countries and reparation for the violation of The Hague Convention and complete indemnification for Belgium and Luxembourg for the violation of their neutrality.

FIRE AT A BRITISH CHEMICAL WORKS.

LONDON, August 10th. An explosion, followed by a fire, has destroyed a chemical works at Barking. So far thirteen women have been killed and many injured.

NEW FRENCH MINISTER OF MARINE.

PARIS, August 10th. M. Charles Chaumet has been appointed Minister of Marine.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITING GERMANY.

COPENHAGEN, August 10th. Count Czernin, the Austrian Foreign Minister, is visiting the German Headquarters and afterwards he will go to Berlin to see Dr. Michaelis.

STARVATION AND DEATH AT WARSAW.

New York, August 10th.

A letter from Warsaw, the authenticity of which the Zionist Committee vouches for, shows the appalling sufferings of the population. "Death and starvation can be witnessed in every street, every stoop and in every Jewish home. Mothers feel happy to see their nursing babies die, and sell their daughters' hair to enable them to buy bread for their dying children."

MACKENSEN'S ATTACK IN ROUMANIA.

SERIOUS POSSIBILITIES.

LONDON, August 10th.

General Mackensen's attack to the north of Focsani in Roumania is developing into a more serious operation than it at first appeared. The offensive aims at an important loop line between Tecuciu and Marasesti, connecting with the main line to the north of Focsani, and serving the Russo-Roumanian army in the mountains, and the main line from Galatz to Jassy. If General Mackensen's advance continues much farther it would immediately jeopardise the loop line and also threaten the rear of the Russo-Roumanian army, which recently victoriously advanced along the upper reaches of the Putna and Susta.

GERMANS FORCE SUSITA CROSSINGS.

LONDON, August 10th.

A Berlin official report says:—On both sides of the Focsani-Adjudunopol railway, German divisions, over a wide front, forced the crossings of the Susita. Strong enemy counter-attacks were repulsed with very heavy losses.

RUSSO-ROUMANIANS INFLECTING HEAVY LOSSES.

JASSY, August 10th.

A Roumanian communiqué to-day reports that the Russo-Roumanian armies are maintaining their positions in various areas and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy (despite repeated prolonged and powerful attacks, accompanied by asphyxiating gas).

The Russians captured prisoners and machine-guns and turned the latter against the enemy who were fleeing in disorder.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN ROUMANIA.

PETROGRAD, August 10th.

General Korniloff has prohibited the Russian troops on the Roumanian front from interfering with the internal affairs of Roumania.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA'S ULTIMATUM TO SERBIA.

FURTHER DISCLOSURES.

LONDON, August 10th.

M. Take Jonecu, the Vice-President of the Roumanian Council of Ministers, in a letter to the Times, says that during his visit to London, in the latter part of July, 1914, he saw the German Ambassador almost daily and sometimes twice daily, and he is in a position to know that the ultimatum to Serbia was known and approved in Berlin, and that M. Tschirschky participated in drafting it. Prince Lichnowsky asked M. Jonecu to telegraph to M. Tschisch, advising the acceptance of the ultimatum, promising a modification of its hard conditions. Prince Lichnowsky told M. Jonecu, on July 27th, 1914, that he no longer believed that England would abandon her neutrality.

PERU AND GERMANY.

New York, August 10th.

The Government of Peru has refused Germany's offer to submit the sinking of the barque *Lorion* to the adjudication of a prize court. It declares the sinking of the vessel was unjustified and insists upon damages and an indemnity.

M.P. RELEASED.

ZURICH, August 10th.

Mr. Stanley Wilson, the Unionist Member of Parliament for Horderness, who was captured in the Mediterranean a year and eight months ago and interned in Austria, has been released. He has arrived here en route for London.

MR. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN RESIGNS.

LONDON, August 10th.

It is stated that Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Director of National Service, has resigned in connection with the transference of recruiting to the National Service Department. Brigadier-General A. C. Geddes will be asked to inaugurate a new recruiting department.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, August 10th.

Silver is quoted at 42 1/2-10d. The high price is due to small supplies. The market is steady.

LATER.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Company's silver report states that the price of 42 1/2-10d. is a record since January, 1907. There is a famine in supplies although the demand is in no way large. It is anticipated that the world's production for 1917 will be 200,000,000 ounces. Indian silver holding has been again increased by over two crores.

LONDON, August 10th.

The silver market is steady, with buyers.

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA. INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

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Every mother should let her children drink plenty of "MONTERRAT" Lime Juice—she will find it keeps the youngsters healthy.

THE LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE.

LONDON, August 10th.

The *Daily Chronicle* states that the Labourite Executive vote, of the 9th May, by which it was agreed that the Executive would not associate itself in any way with the Stockholm Conference, and declaring that the calling of a Conference by Dutch Socialists was irregular, was reaffirmed yesterday.

Mr. Henderson's attitude with regard to his recommendation, to send delegates to Stockholm, is unchanged.

PETERBURG, August 10th.

In a telegram from Stockholm the Socialist leader, M. Branting, appeals to the British workers to send delegates to Stockholm and thus prevent a misunderstanding on the part of Russia.

LONDON, August 10th.

The important and long-anticipated Labour Party Conference on the question as to whether representatives should participate in the International Socialist Conference at Stockholm, met to-day at Westminster, Mr. F. W. Purdy, the Chairman of the Party, presiding over 800 delegates.

The Russian representatives, visiting the Allied countries, were also present.

The Delegates included Mr. Henderson, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Appleton, the Secretary of the Trade Unions Federation; Mr. Ben Tillet, Mr. Smilie, the President of the Miners' Federation, and the Labourite Members of the House of Commons—Mr. J. H. Thomas and Mr. J. R. Hodge, and also the Belgian Cabinet Minister, M. Vandervelde.

The Chairman said that no peace would be satisfactory which did not secure complete freedom from the nightmare of aggressive militarism. He was sure their Russian comrades would not exchange their hard-won freedom for a sham freedom, under the heel of Prussian militarism. Neither the Russians nor we wanted a separate peace. Great Britain and Russia must stand shoulder to shoulder until a righteous peace was obtained. He emphasised that the decision they were about to make would probably be the most important in the history of the Labour movement.

Mr. Henderson, who was cheered on rising, said that he spoke from a deep sense of responsibility because the resolution of the Executive would doubtless be founded on information he had supplied and because grave doubts had been cast on his attitude. It must be borne in mind that the situation in Russia was constantly changing if justice was to be done to the merits of the case or to his personal actions. When he was in Russia he pointed out the impossibility of British Labour participating in an international conference until the previous decision in the matter had been reversed. The Russians still maintained that the Conference should be binding, but participation in a binding conference would place British Labour in a most dangerous position. Mr. Henderson emphasised that a definite rejection of the whole proposal would have been most fatal, in view of the condition of public opinion in Russia. Then he made it unmistakably plain that he could not advise the Labour Party to reverse its decision and accept the Conference on the Russian conditions, but he intimated that if the Russians were prepared to change the Conference from an obligatory to a consultative conference, he recommended a reversal of the decision. The Russians clearly wanted a binding conference, in order to discuss actual peace terms. He made it as plain as possible that if British representatives participated in the Conference, there could be no question of negotiating peace terms. Our case was still not properly understood in Russia and a point-blank refusal to consider the question would have done incalculable harm.

Mr. Henderson concluded by stating that he still favoured a consultative conference, with the proper safeguards, and appealed to the delegates to decide the matter from the standpoint of national interests.

The Labour Party Conference adjourned to consider its decision.

LATER.

The Conference, resuming in the afternoon, the principal resolution moved was "That the invitation to the International Conference at Stockholm be accepted on the condition that the Conference should be consultative and not mandatory."

An amendment was moved—"That no peace had been made out for sending delegates to a Conference including enemy delegates."

The amendment added "That this Conference should adjourn sine die."

The motion was moved on behalf of the textile workers, and the Miners' amendment, by the dock labourers.

The mover of the amendment said that it would be treason to the rank and file of the party if the resolution was carried.

Mr. George Barnes, M.P., in seconding the amendment, declared that the proposed Conference at Stockholm would defeat the aims with which Britain had entered the war. This was not the time to discuss peace; moreover, America, Belgium, Italy and France would not be represented. If British delegates went they would have to discuss peace with Germans on the one hand and Dutch Scandinavians on the other. The latter would be in a position to vote for peace on any terms. He pointed out that the difference between a mandatory conference and a consultative conference was very small.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, supporting the resolution, had a mixed reception. He was much interrupted and above the din Mr. Will Thorne shouted—"Whom do you represent?" Another shouted—"The Seamen's and Firemen's Union will see that you don't go to Stockholm." The Chairman had to appeal for order. Mr. Smilie suggested that the Executive should approach the American and Labour movements and get them to send delegates and also to request the British Government to send representatives. A man replied stating that he would be considered.

The Miners' delegates have decided, by a majority of 541 to 184 to support a consultative international socialist conference at Stockholm.

The Labour Conference amendment, opposing sending delegates to the Stockholm Conference, was defeated by 391,300 for the amendment and 1,631,000 against.

The Labour Conference vote on the main resolution, favouring sending delegates to the Stockholm Conference, resulted in 1,846,000 for and 550,000 against.

LATER.

MR. HENDERSON'S TRIUMPH.

The Labour Conference adjourned to August 21st to consider the draft of the peace settlement, which was circulated throughout the labour movement.

It is understood that the Sub-Committee responsible for the document consisted of Messrs. Henderson, Wardle, Roberts, Macdonald, Jowett and Sidney Webb.

Yesterday's decision of the conference is described as a triumph for Mr. Henderson, who never counted on such a majority. His feat in inducing labour to reverse its previous decision is most remarkable, as most of the Labour Ministers were opposed to his view. The impression prevailed among the delegates that the Government would refuse to issue passports.

Mr. Thomas, M.P., interviewed, stated that the threat of the Seamen's Union not to convey the Delegates to Stockholm had created an intolerable position, which might result in the railwaymen refusing to carry Mr. Henderson, Captain Tupper, and the capitalists behind them.

MR. HENDERSON'S POSITION.

LONDON, August 11th.

Yesterday's labour vote does not seem to bring the Stockholm Conference any nearer, owing to the conflicting views of the British, Russian and Franco-Belgian Socialists regarding its status.

The newspaper comments chiefly deal with Mr. Henderson's and the Cabinet's position.

A section of the Press, which for the last week has been forecasting against the Stockholm vote, to-day publishes a statement that Mr. Henderson had not disclosed to the Conference or the Labour Ministers that information had just reached him that the present Russian Government was indifferent to the Stockholm Conference, and that consequently Mr. Henderson must resign.

MR. HENDERSON'S RESIGNATION EXPECTED.

The *Times* says that the resignation of Mr. Henderson is to be expected to-day. The *Morning Post* declares that if Mr. Henderson remains in the Cabinet until the Unionist members of the Cabinet will resign, and these will be supported by many Liberals.

On the other hand, the *Daily News* says it was the reactionary Press campaign which largely decided Labour to go to Stockholm.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that the vote may spur fresh efforts of the aggressive Unionists, desirous of ousting Mr. Henderson from the Cabinet, but it has been proved that the forces of Labour will support him.

LORD ATHELSTAN'S RESIDENCE DYNAMITED.

MONTREAL, August 10th.

The residence of Lord Athelstan, the proprietor of the *Montreal Star*, was dynamited last night. Lord Athelstan, Lady Athelstan and Miss Graham were uninjured.

Lord Athelstan had received letters threatening him with death because he supported conscription.

The attempted murder of Lord Athelstan has startled and shocked the public. Precautions are being taken with regard to the Ministers. A strong force of police and detectives will be posted inside and outside the Parliament buildings during the final stages of the conscription debate.

COTTON CONTROL.

LONDON, August 10th.

Sir Albert Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, has accepted the Cotton Control Board's scheme. The details will probably be announced to-morrow.

NEW BRITISH EDUCATION BILL.

LONDON, August 10th.

In the House of Commons, The Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, President of the Board of Education, introduced an Education Bill which provides, amongst other things, for the abolition of half-time after the war. Meanwhile, the employment of children under fourteen years of age will be most stringently restricted. Every young person would be compelled to attend part-time day continuation schools. Nursing schools for children under five would be established. Attendance at these would be voluntary, and when a sufficiency of such schools had been provided, the age of attendance at elementary schools would be raised from five to six years. Local education authorities would be empowered to continue elementary education to the age of fifteen and part time education would be compulsory up to eighteen years of age.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOAN BILL.

LONDON, August 10th.

In the House of Commons, explaining a War Loan Bill, empowering the Government to raise a loan of £250,000,000, Mr. Bonar Law said that he did not intend to issue the loan during the recess, but it was necessary for the Government to have the power to do so. He expressed great Britain's appreciation and gratitude for the large financial assistance the United States was giving to the Allies.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

AIR RAIDS AND A DEMAND FOR REPRISALS.

LONDON, June 18th.

Following the air raid on London a few days ago there is a loud call for reprisals. Writing a month back, I noticed the increasing aerial activity of the Huns against this country, and I interpreted public opinion as being in favour of paying the enemy in his own coin. Now that the Metropolis has been attacked by a fleet of aeroplanes resulting in hundreds of casualties, those impossible people who think that war should be waged with kid gloves and are against retaliation are ridiculed. "Are we?" it is asked, "to let the German brutes come over and massacre our women and children with impunity?" The idea is preposterous.

All along the western battle front the British and French have the mastery of the air to such an extent that the German artillery is "blinded." It may be that the enemy thinks that by repeated attacks on English towns—on London, most of all—our best fliers will be brought back to England to meet the menace. Or it may also be that, being baffled by our airmen at the front, he is murdering the civilian population here in a frenzy of hate and spleen typically German. Or he may still cherish the delusion that our people are to be cowed and terrorised, as, according to General Bernhardt and other leading German writers on warfare, civilians can and ought to be as a result of deliberate atrocities.

Whatever the reason for the latest air-raids the public now demands payment with interest. For every attack on England with its death-roll of innocent victims a German town should be blotted out. That, in a sentence, expresses the temper of the nation. Hitherto, after some particularly heinous barbarity, such as the murder of Nurse Cavell or the sinking of hospital ships, we have had Ministerial threats in general terms. But everyone is sick of threats in general terms. The time has come for action without preliminary talk; and the nation is looking to Mr. Lloyd George and the War Council to translate the national desire into deeds.

AFTER MESSINES.

The fruits of the victory of the Second Army under General Plumer on the Messines Ridge are being gathered daily in the comparatively easy capture of positions. The fact is that the Germans are retiring sooner than endure the terrific losses which an attempt to hold the plain would entail. How long this will go on remains to be seen. A study of the map clearly indicates that the encirclement of Lille is among the immediate objects of Sir Douglas Haig. The enemy knows that perfectly well, though the perusal of his *communiqués* gives no hint that he is yielding to inexorable pressure. On the contrary, these reports are so cleverly worded that the German people may well be excused for believing that the Great Hindenburg is merely developing a deep strategic plan which will presently confound the Allies and bring about the long-promised German victory.

Enormous numbers of German troops have been brought from the east front to oppose the British and French forces; in fact, the line against the Russians has been dangerously attenuated if it might be assumed the Russians were in a position to strike. But that is out of the question for the present. The Russians are too busy with debating society discussions about the brotherhood of man and the blessings of universal peace either to help their friends or to turn the enemy off Russian territory.

Meanwhile, opinion is gradually coming round to accept another winter campaign as inevitable—unless, of course, by some miracle the German military machine suddenly broke down. After the big push on the Somme, and more recently, after the Battle of Arras, expectation ran high that the war would come to a dramatic ending. But I have tried to emphasise over and over again that military opinion does not take this view. It is fortress warfare everywhere in Armageddon—in the West, in the East, in the Balkans, and before the gates of Gaza, a hard, bitter, terrific grinding down of whole nations in arms.

EXIT, THE PASTEBOARD KING.

The abdication of the preposterous "Tino" is fairly positive proof that the German game is played out in Greece. For weeks past it has been evident that the situation would have to be cleared up, either by the King's honest support of the Allies' policy or by his withdrawal.

Whether voluntarily or under pressure, the road that leads into exile is the one King Constantine has taken, accompanied by the Crown Prince, a rabid pro-German like his father, and by the Queen, who, as the Kaiser's sister, has worked and schemed against the Entente. In this instance, as in the case of the ex-Tsaritsa, German women have brought ruin upon the Royal houses into which they married. Moreover, instead of succeeding in their attempts to bind the countries of their adoption closely to Germany their efforts created a gulf which must inevitably widen as time passes.

As the new ruler of Greece, Prince Alexander will have a fair chance to act as a constitutional monarch. He has certainly received an object-lesson of what must be his fate if he indulges in intrigue against the Allies. In London it is hoped, with some degree of confidence, that M. Venizelos, who has played a manly part throughout, will be able to carry the nation with him; and that, by co-operation with us in Macedonia, the Greek record may yet be retrieved.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

"SEPARATE PEACE."

THE BUBBLE PRICKED.

GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

The German public, which heretofore has been lulled by its Government into belief in a separate peace with Russia, is undergoing the painful process of disillusionment. Both wings of the Socialist party are now permitted by the censorship to reveal the fact that not only is a separate peace with Russia unattainable, but that the much-advertised Stockholm Conference will never take place—at all events, in the form meditated by its German originators. According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, Herr Scheideemann, the leader of the "Kaiser's Socialists" and the chief agent of the Wilhelmstrasse in this cunning, yet transparent, intrigue, who has returned to Berlin from Stockholm, has contributed to the *Vorwaerts* a long article, in which, while emphasising that the Government's policy is not that of the Social Democrats, he expresses himself in rather pessimistic terms about peace, and fears that "despite Stockholm, we shall probably have to face a fourth winter of war." He adds: "To prevent this if possible, and in an honourable manner, is our duty." As one means towards this, though not an infallibly certain one, but nevertheless most promising, he indicates the demoralisation of Germany. Herr Scheideemann is greatly disappointed that the new "Orientation" does not make any progress, and describes it as distressing that the very demands of the German people have been proclaimed by their opponents in their war formula against Germany since Russia accomplished her great revolution and America joined in the war.

Even more significant are the remarks of Herr Hanse, leader of the Socialist minority, made before his departure for Stockholm, which are quoted in the *Dienstadtischer Generalanzeiger*. He said:—

"Our journey will not be useless, especially as the arrival of the Russian delegates is assured, and the French and English will pass through Stockholm. Although they will not be allowed to confer with us nobody can forbid me, for instance, from greeting Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in a friendly way, and having a discussion with him."

Unfortunately peace is again far off, and the efforts for a separate peace with Russia are completely useless. The recent offer made through Swiss mediation may be the result of the desire for peace in Austria-Hungary. There peace is honestly wished for. The German Government missed the right moment, and the pan-Germans are still in power."

Meanwhile the *Berliner Tageblatt* attacks those German circles which demand that the Government shall seek a separate peace with Russia, and cries out for "peace all round." This influential organ of advanced Radicalism writes:—

"Instead of a separate peace bringing a speedy general peace it is to be expected that Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States would continue the war, while Germany would be loaded with the financial and economic support of Russia without the possibility of obtaining a ton of corn within the next few years."

The Russian peace formula is inadequate. It is most important that the conclusion of peace shall substitute light for night in international relations, and only such a peace can give Germany and an exhausted Europe that repose and security which they need to heal their terrible wounds. Every utterance of the separate peace idea works in Russia for the continuation of the war, whereas a policy aiming at a general peace, based upon justice, would find powerful support in the Russian desire for peace."

WAR'S EFFECT ON MARRIAGE.

WOMEN WHO CAN NEVER HOPE TO BE WIVES.

The Bishop of Peterborough called attention, in a sermon at St. Paul's Cathedral recently, to the possibility that, in view of the number of men killed in the war, women may have more difficulty in finding husbands than hitherto.

"One grave question of the future, possibly of the near future," said the bishop, "is the ideas of marriage which will prevail. It is possible that the holy estate will be attacked in a way we have never known; we may be confronted by efforts of many people, in view of the present unprecedented situation."

"One of the tragedies of the war is that the wholesale destruction of young manhood in the war will have the effect that many thousands of girls will never know the joy of motherhood."

"What is to be the equivalent of munition and other work? Where are the forces that have been generated must be their outlet? Some scope there must be for the surpassing energy the war has brought forth. To that problem the Church must find the answer, and not a mere routine answer."

U-BOATS AND FOOD SUPPLIES.

A distinctly confident feeling prevails respecting the suppression of submarine piracy. There is far less anxiety about the food supply than existed a few weeks ago. In private conversation Members of Parliament are distinctly optimistic. The man who was recently asking in the Press, "What is the Navy doing?" has lost interest in the subject. "One hour in the Clubs and elsewhere of captures and sinkings of U-boats by fearful and wonderful methods, which dare not be divulged, but which indicate that our sailors are 'handy men' in very truth and in deed. Since the Battle of Jutland the Germans have concentrated on the building of submarines, which are made in different parts of the country. The sections are assembled in North Sea shipyards and there put together. By means of this enormous amount of energy the boats are turned out with extraordinary speed. But in England the best opinion holds that they can never be built in sufficient numbers to decide the war. The enemy has staked everything on this hope, which becomes more and more illusive as the days go by.—H.E."

LLOYD GEORGE

says

"I want to see your cheques to come hurtling through the air."

A five or ten dollar Note

EACH MONTH

will do.

THE WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION

Say So.

THEY "REVEL" IN THEM.

You are not FIGHTING, are you?

Then get busy with your "HURTLING."

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION,

Hon. Secretaries and Treasurers—

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

[908]

UTLER PALMER & CO.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

Known as the "OLD SQUARE" WHISKY.

ESTABLISHED 1745.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[23]

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copalba, Cnabs, and Injections—CURE the same diseases as these drugs in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name.

Paris, 6, rue Vivienne.

Sold by all Chemists.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copalba, Cnabs, and Injections—CURE the same diseases as these drugs in FORTY-EIGHT HOURS without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name.

Paris, 6, rue Vivienne.

Sold by all Chemists.

SANTAL MIDY

"ASAHI BEER."

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO. TOKYO.

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DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO. TOKYO.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried out through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(REDFERN & ECKHART STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option. Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to REISS & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STRAITS TO SAIL

SWATOW and BANGKOK	"HUPEH"	On 13th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI and CHEFOO	"HUICHOW"	On 14th Aug. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 14th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 16th Aug. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 19th Aug. Dlight.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MALES and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

TELEPHONE 36.

Agents

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

"HAITAN" ... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins ... | FRIDAY, 17th Aug. at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blaise Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFFRAIR & CO.,

General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a daily qualified surgeon.

For Freight shipments apply to

DAVID BARSOON & CO., LTD.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	Noon	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available to Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWITZERLAND, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR.

Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE (S SADO MARU THURSDAY, 23rd Aug. at Noon.

via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA (S SHIDZUKA MARU WED'DAY, 12th Sept. at Noon.

SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA (Capt. Noma 12,500)

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA ZAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND

TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

NAGASAKI KOBE and (S TANGO MARU FRIDAY, 17th Aug. at 11 A.M.

YOKOHAMA (Capt. Soyeda 12,500)

(S IYO MARU MONDAY, 13th Aug. at 11 A.M.

(S KITANO MARU SUNDAY, 26th Aug. at 11 A.M.

SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA (Capt. Cope 16,000)

(S ASAKI MARU WED'DAY, 22nd Aug. at Noon.

(S TAISHO MARU THURSDAY, 16th Aug. at Noon.

(S ASAKI MARU WED'DAY, 22nd Aug. at Noon.

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TOYO KISEN KAISHA
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hong Kong
NIPPON MARU	11,000	SATUR., 25th Aug.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	FRI., 7th Sept.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	SATUR., 22nd Sept.
KOREA MARU	12,000	FRI., 5th Apr.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	MON., 15th Oct.
TENYO MARU	23,000	FRI., 26th Oct.

The s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

ANYO MARU	18,600 Tons
KIYO MARU	17,200 "
SEIYO MARU	14,000 "

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Agent,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI
SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

A STEAMER will sail for Saigon Direct on or about 15th Aug. Taking Passengers and Cargo.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES TO JAPAN.

1st Class Return tickets from 1st June, 1917, to 31st October, 1917, and interchangeable only with PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL S. N. Co. for return journey.

FARES: TO KOBE, \$135.00. TO YOKOHAMA, \$150.00

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

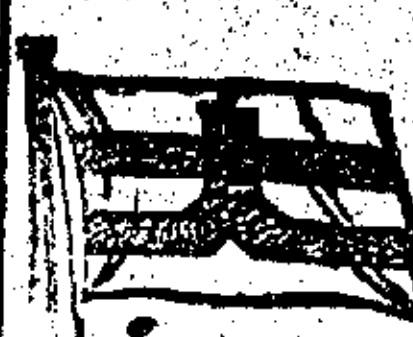
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to—

TELEPHONE 740.

P. THOMAS, Agent,
Queen's Building.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"MANILA MARU" ... THURSDAY, 16th Aug. at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU" ... TUESDAY, 28th Aug. at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound, touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overseas cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING
PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamai, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"SOBHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 16th Aug. at 9 A.M.
"KAJO MARU" ... WED'DAY, 22nd Aug. at Noon.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 26th Aug. at Noon.

These Formosan Lineers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

M. HIGUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

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ON A HOLIDAY

ORDER THE

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TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO

KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED.

INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARINES.

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